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HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG.

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An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., LL.D., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.
For 1290 F.=1880-81 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F.=1853 A.D. TO 1290 F.=1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI=1881-82 A.D.

BY

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REVENUE SECRETARY,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,

AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

VOLUME FOURTH.

Bombay:

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1886.

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To

THE MEMORY OF HIM

WHO,

DURING AN EVENTFUL CAREER OF THIRTY YEARS

BY HIS DIPLOMATIC AND STATESMAN-LIKE SKILL,

BECAME

ONE OF THE FOREMOST ADMINISTRATORS IN INDIA,

AND

WHO, BY HIS MANLY AND NOBLE ENDEAVOURS,

CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROSPERITY OF HYDERABAD;

THIS WORK,

WHICH WAS COMMENCED WITH HIS SANCTION

IN HIS LIFETIME,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

IN TOKEN OF REVERENCE AND ADMIRATION,

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

CHERAGH ALI.

INTRODUCTION.

My object in preparing this work has been to give an account of the wise and beneficent administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Regent and Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as developed in the year 1290 Fasli = A.D. 1880, with occasional references to the progress of the work of administration under him in previous years. I have also compared the condition of the territory administered by him with that of the surrounding Provinces in several of the most important particulars. I have already explained in the Dedication that the work was taken in hand during His Excellency's lifetime, that is to say, in 1291 Fasli. Had he lived to see the reforms contemplated by him fully carried out, he would have occupied a still higher place in the roll of great Statesmen than that already assigned to him by the public judgment.

C. A.

Hyderabad, Deccan,
1884.

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VOLUME FOURTH.

CHAPTER XII.

Details of the Last Census.

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DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

1. The census of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions took place for the first time on the 17th February 1881, in the month of Farwardi 1290 Fasli, corresponding to the Rabi-ul-Avval 1298 Hijri, when the entire population was returned at 98,45,594 souls. It was undertaken at the desire of the British Government, and it was a simultaneous and synchronous census.

Census.

2. The following list will show the number of males and females in the various divisions and districts of His Highness' Dominions, including the Jagir lands:—

Male and female population of districts.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western.	Bidar	4,03,761	3,89,548	7,93,309
	Nander	3,83,455	3,69,580	7,53,035
	Naldrug	2,75,986	2,62,821	5,38,807
	Total	10,63,202	10,21,949	20,85,151
Northern.	Elgandal	4,89,385	4,71,787	9,61,172
	Indur	2,81,730	2,81,068	5,62,798
	Medak	1,47,106	1,46,824	2,93,930
	Sarpur Tandur	1,08,214	1,06,017	2,14,231
	Total	10,26,435	10,05,696	20,32,131

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North-Western.	Aurangabad	3,72,521	3,56,777	7,29,298
	Parbhani	2,98,331	2,84,048	5,82,379
	Birh	2,87,305	2,73,655	5,60,960
	Total	9,58,157	9,14,480	18,72,637
Eastern.	Khammam	3,44,807	3,30,939	6,75,746
	Nagar Karnul	2,75,680	2,72,014	5,47,694
	Nalgunda	2,51,419	2,42,771	4,94,190
	Total	8,71,906	8,45,724	17,17,630
Southern.	Gulbarga	2,37,304	2,33,121	4,70,425
	Lingsugur	1,66,250	1,63,949	3,30,199
	Raichur	1,59,775	1,55,334	3,15,109
	Shorapur	1,45,397	1,42,205	2,87,602
	Total	7,08,726	6,94,609	14,03,335
	Atraf-Balda	1,92,182	1,87,566	3,79,748
	City	61,031	62,644	1,23,675
Hyderabad.	Suburbs	73,045	67,524	1,40,569
	Secunderabad	38,554	35,573	74,127
	Residency Bazaars	8,458	7,381	15,839
	Railway Station	441	311	752
	Total	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287
	Total City and Suburbs	1,81,529	1,73,433	3,54,962
	Grand Total	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

Particulars of the distribution of population.

3. Particulars regarding occupied and unoccupied houses and men and houses per square mile are given below:—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	No. of villages and towns.	No. of Houses. Occupied.	No. of Houses. Unoccupied.	No. of persons per S. M.	No. of towns and villages per S. M.	No. of houses per S. M.	No. of persons per occupied house.
Western.	Bidar	4,215	1,477	1,53,336	8,852	188·21	0·35	38·48	5·17
	Nander	4,122	1,597	1,39,977	15,086	182·69	0·39	37·62	5·38
	Naldrug	3,971	966	91,929	7,561	135·69	0·24	25·05	5·87
	Total	12,308	4,040	3,85,242	31,499	169·41	0·33	31·30	5·41
Northern.	Elgandal	7,480	1,429	1,66,033	15,656	128·50	0·19	24·29	5·79
	Indur	4,793	1,148	1,11,364	9,830	117·42	0·24	25·29	5·05
	Medak	1,688	555	59,529	2,551	174·13	0·33	36·78	4·94
	Sarpur Tandur	5,022	958	37,801	695	42·66	0·19	7·67	5·67
	Total	18,983	4,090	3,74,727	28,732	107·05	0·22	21·25	5·42
North-Western.	Aurangabad	6,160	1,809	1,40,388	24,675	118·39	0·29	26·80	5·19
	Parbhani	4,335	1,322	1,03,155	11,665	134·34	0·30	26·49	5·64
	Birh	4,488	1,003	1,11,560	9,043	124·99	0·22	26·87	5·08
	Total	14,983	4,134	3,55,103	45,386	124·98	0·28	26·73	5·27
Eastern.	Khammam	9,779	1,710	1,21,246	6,487	69·10	0·18	13·06	5·57
	Nagar Karnul	6,497	1,388	1,11,664	16,981	84·30	0·21	19·80	4·90
	Nalgunda	4,131	935	88,417	7,829	119·63	0·23	23·30	5·59
	Total	20,407	4,033	3,21,327	31,297	48·17	0·20	17·28	5·35
Southern.	Gulbarga	3,314	986	92,137	12,472	141·95	0·30	31·57	5·11
	Lingsugur	3,614	927	68,380	17,925	91·37	0·25	23·88	4·83
	Raichur	2,803	762	60,370	13,679	112·42	0·27	21·53	5·22
	Shorapur	2,901	636	51,930	9,049	99·14	0·22	21·02	5·54
	Total	12,632	3,311	2,72,817	53,125	111·09	0·26	25·80	5·14
	Atraf-Balda	3,363	865	83,417	11,240	112·92	0·26	28·15	4·55
	City	2·5	1	20,150	6,977	49,470·00	0·40	10,850·60	6·14
Hyderabad.	Suburbs	19·53	1	30,384	6,643	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94
	Secunderabad			13,457	2,817				
	Residency			2,828	706				
	Railway Station			148	2				
	Total	19·53	1	46,817	10,168	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94
	Total City and Suburbs.	22	2	66,967	17,145	16,134·64	0·00	3,823·27	5·30
	Grand Total	82,697	20,475	18,59,600	2,18,424	119·06	0·25	25·13	5·24

Districts.

4. It will be apparent from the above figures that Bidar is the most densely populated and Sarpur Tandur the least populated of the districts. It will be as well to notice here that Elgandal and Khammam are two of the largest, in point of size, of the districts, the former comprehending an area of 7,480 square miles, and the latter 9,779 square miles. The districts next in extent are Nagar Karnul and Aurangabad which have 6,497 and 6,160 square miles for their areas respectively. The district smallest in area is Medak, which contains 1,688 square miles only, but like Bidar, in *Maharattwari*, it is the most densely populated district of *Telingana*. With the exception of Medak, almost all the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions are of considerable extent, but have a sparse population.

City.

5. Hyderabad City with Suburbs, including Secunderabad, is the densest of all parts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, enrolling, within an area of nearly 22 square miles, 3,54,962 men, and having 16,134 men per square mile. It is thus nearly half as thickly-populated as Bombay, which has 33,662 persons per square mile, and more densely than Madras, which has only 15,031 persons per square mile.

The average of persons per occupied house on the whole is 5·29, and the average of houses per square mile is 25·13.

The following are the comparative figures of some provinces showing the average persons per house and per square mile and the average of houses per square mile :—

PROVINCES.	Men per house.	Houses per square mile.	No. of persons per square mile.
Madras	4·8	23	221
Bombay	4·4	27·05	118·234
N. W. P. and Oudh ...	6·4	64·7	415·7
Berar	5·33	28·20	150·90
Central Provinces	3·9	25·84	101·9

Proportion of sexes.

6. The proportion of sexes in the districts is given below, for every 100 males.

Bidar .....96·48	Aurangabad .....95·77	City .....102·64
Nander .....96·38	Parbhani .....95·21	Suburbs including Secunderabad...91·94
Naldrug.....95·23	Birh .....95·24	Gulbarga .....98·23
Elgandal .....96·40	Khammam .....95·97	Lingsugur .....98·61
Indur .....99·80	Nagar Karnul .....98·67	Raichur .....97·22
Medak .....99·80	Nalgunda.....96·56	Shorapur .....97·80
Sarpur Tandur ...97·96	Atraf-Balda district 97·59	

On the whole for every 100 males we find 96 females.

For every 100 males we find the following number of females in other provinces of India:—

Berar	93·60
Rajpootana	84·97
N. W. P. and Oudh	92·52
Mysore.....	100·7
Bombay Presidency	93·83
Madras do.	102·1
Central Provinces	98·19

Nationalities.

7. Out of the entire population there were 88,93,181 Hindus; 9,25,929 Mohammadans; 13,614 Christians; 8,521 Jains; 638 Parsis; 3,664 Sikhs; and 47 Jews. The percentages of the various nationalities stand as below in His Highness' territories along with a comparison in several surrounding provinces:—

Provinces.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Christians.	Jains.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Jews.
Hyderabad	90·330	9·405	0·094	0·130	0·006	0·035	...
Berar	92·03	7·110	0·050	0·800	0·008	·002	...
N. W. P. and Oudh	86·3	13·4	0·111	·181	.....	·008	...
Bombay Presidency	79·11	16·81	0·71	2·31	0·41	·61	·04
Madras Presidency	91·7	6·11	2·11	0·08	.....	.....	...

8. The number of males and females according to religion in various divisions will be found in the following table :—

Population according to religion.

Divisions.	Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Christians.		Jains.		Parsis.		Sikhs.		Jews.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Western Division ...	9,57,861	9,21,911	1,02,622	97,531	29	20	2,058	1,859	11	6	621	622	..	...
Northern Division...	9,68,472	9,48,452	57,600	56,928	7	11	5	10	8	9	343	286	...	...
N.-W. Division	8,70,060	8,29,869	85,107	81,969	463	422	2,105	1,940	92	60	330	220	...	...
Eastern Division ...	8,20,354	7,96,544	51,308	49,081	32	27	...	1	..	...	212	71	...	...
Southern Division...	6,31,959	6,21,494	75,989	72,462	404	345	274	256	39	26	60	26	1	...
Atraf-Balda	1,69,150	1,66,540	22,448	20,497	306	278	8	4	6	2	264	245	...	...
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	99,956	90,555	74,372	78,015	6,731	4,539	...	1	219	160	227	137	24	22
Grand Total ...	45,17,812	43,75,369	4,69,446	4,56,483	7,972	5,642	4,450	4,071	375	263	2,057	1,607	25	22

The above figures indicate that about $\frac{9}{10}$ of the population is composed of Hindus who occupy mostly the Western and Northern Divisions of His Highness' Dominions.

9. The Hindus, including Aborigines chiefly professing Hinduism, whose number is 2,45,318, form about 90·32 per cent. of the entire population, and great numbers of them are found in the Elgandal and Bidar districts, where they are estimated at 9,23,559, and 7,00,891 respectively. The proportion of the Hindu male to the Hindu female population bears the ratio of 100 : 96.

Hindu population.

The following are the percentages of the Hindus to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar	90·75
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	86·27
Mysore	94·51
Central Provinces	75·36
Bombay Presidency	76·23
Madras do.	91·42

A little less than three-sevenths of the Nizam's Dominions is *Mahrattwari* country inhabited chiefly by the Mahrattas, people speaking the Mahratta language. This territory is called *Mahrattwari*, and lies between 17° 10′ and 21° 10′ north latitude and between 74° 45′ and 80° 5′ east longitude. It occupies an area of about 34,228 square miles, including the North-Western Division, the Western Division, and the northern portion of the Northern Division.

I. Mahrattwari.

It is impossible to deal with the subject of the Mahratta people better than the late Reverend Doctor Wilson has done in his learned remarks supplied to the Government of Bombay.* They are fully applicable to the *Mahrattwari* subjects of His Highness the Nizam and may be quoted here :—

"The largest tribe of the Mahratta people is that of the *Kunbis* corresponding with the Gujarati *Kulambis* or cultivators. The derivation of

Principal tribe, *Kunbis*.

* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 121-127.

the name is as follows:—*Krishmi* (S.) a ploughman, *Kurmi* (Hindi), *Kulambi* (Gujarati), and *Kunbi* or *Kunabi* (Mahratti). They are called '*Mahrattas*' by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or *Rajputs;* and though they eat with the cultivating Mahrattas, they do not intermarry with them. All the Mahrattas, however, are viewed by the Brahmins as Shudras, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the *Aryan Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise. * * * The Mahrattas in physiognomy certainly considerably resemble the Dravidians of the south. But it is difficult to suppose that the original tongue of both these peoples belonged to the same class of the Scythian languages.

Sanskrit, base of Mahratti.

"The Sanskrit, the language of the Aryas, is certainly the principal base of the Mahratti as it now exists, though a faint Scythian or Turanian element (having a slight resemblance to that of the Kolas and Santhals) is yet to be found in it. The predominance of Sanskrit in Mahratti has doubtless been maintained by the circumstance that the Governments of the provinces in which Mahratti has been spoken from time immemorial, have, in the main, been favourable to the Sanskrit literature, or rather to the opinions formed upon that literature, both Brahminical and Buddhist. * *

Peculiarities of Mahrattas.

"The Mahrattas are but of a middle stature as Indians, and somewhat of a copper colour, varying in shade in different districts of the country. They use animal food to a considerable extent according to their means, abstaining, however, from the cow like other Indian tribes. They use wheat, barley, milliary, and pulses; but this they do more abundantly in the Dakhan than in the Konkan where large quantities of rice are raised. They are rather sparing in their dress, though under the British Government visible improvement in this matter is rapidly proceeding. Though they are not so skilled in agriculture as the Gujarat cultivators, and are educated but to a limited extent, they are a shrewd and intelligent and, especially among the Malwas, the western face of the Ghats and the Konkan hills, a hardy and active people. They have their own popular gods and demons, in addition to the principal deities

of the Hindu pantheon, and are generally enthusiastic in their worship, being at the same time fond of religious pilgrimages, in connexion with which they frequently suffer from cholera and other epidemics. They are noted for the observance of the most public of the festivals as of the *Dasara* and *Holi*. Their peculiar religious feelings have been much excited and sustained by the poets of their own provinces, especially by Tukárama, whose language is frequently that of marked excitement and specially intelligible to them. They seem for some centuries at least to have indulged and cultivated an irregular military spirit. * * *

"The Moghal Government was never firmly established among them, either under its imperial or provincial dynasties; and bringing them no signal benefits, it was never relished by them. It is not to be wondered at, that, led by such a bold spirit as Shivaji and favoured by their mountain ranges and recesses and isolated heights, and natural forts, (unimpregnable to the appliances of eastern warfare) they rose up against it, though Shivaji's treachery and cruelty (so well brought out by Grant Duff) are ever to be condemned and execrated.

Treatment of wild tribes.

"Their own subsequent invasions of Gujarat and the Rajput and other provinces are considered to this day quite unjustifiable by the natives of those districts. They were seldom the strong coming forth to assist the weak and oppressed, but the strong coming forth to devour the weak. * * *

Castes associated with Mahrattas.

"With the Mahrattas are associated various artizan, working and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhus*, goldsmiths, &c., have the Aryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them.

Castes, numerous.

"The Mahrattas acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various sub-divisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Brahmanhood*, though of some of them it is alleged that they are not of pure birth.

"The Brahman classes who have had most to do with Mahratta history are the *Deshasthas*, *Konkanashthas*, *Karhadas*, *Kanvas*, *Madhyandinas*, and the *Shenavis* or *Sarasvatas*.

Brahmans, &c.

"The status of the cultivators is given to certain classes of herdsmen, minstrels, barbers, *rajgurus*, wrestlers, *chatra*-holders, cooks, middle class coppersmiths, and braziers and carpenters. Upwards of 60 castes of artizans, cattle-keepers, and labourers are placed below the cultivators. Among these, absurdly enough, are ranked the *Kayasthas* and *Parbhus* (both writers), who have manifestly Aryan blood.

Cultivators.

"The wild tribes or 'Aborigines' (so called) of the Mahratta country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas* or *Naikras*, and *Condas*. The intermingled and isolated tribes are the *Kulis* or *Kolis*, of many divisions, the *Dhudias*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Waralis*, the *Katharis* or *Kalodis* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalas* and the *Ramushis* or *Bedars*, who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghats south of Poona. The depressed tribes, fast rising under the British Government in social importance, are the *Mahars* already alluded to, and the *Mangs*, the *Matangs* of the Sanskrit books. The wandering tribes and classes are numerous, comprehending not merely religious devotees and pilgrims recognized in the other provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Manabhavas* and the devotees of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants who solicit alms in the name of peculiar gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadaras* (*Odras*), *Beldars*, *Kaikadis*, *Kaikatyas*, &c.

Wild or Aboriginal tribes.

Intermingled or isolated tribes.

Depressed tribes.

Wandering tribes.

"Among the classes now mentioned are many gangs and associations habitually addicted to fraud, robbery, burglary, and other

Criminal tribes.

atrocities. In the suppression of their crimes much has been done by the Government with the aid of such acute, skilled, and wherewithal benevolent detectives as Colonel Hervey, C.B., Colonel Taylor, F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Forjett, and others who are following in their footsteps in the Mahratta country and adjoining provinces. Many of the *Brahmans*, too, even of respectable character, wander about the country as religious mendicants, *Bhikhshukas*, soliciting alms both from prince and peasant. The secularized Brahmans are now considerably on the increase, many of them devoting themselves to the teaching of schools, to the practice of medicine, to mercantile transactions, to lending of money, to legal pursuits, &c.

Religious mendicants.

"The pastoral tribes in the Mahratta country, though very considerable in their flocks and herds, are not so important as those in Central India and other parts of the country. Their occupation is not much approved by the *Brahmans*, even though the Mahrattas use all kinds of edible animal food but the flesh of the cow. The tribes and castes dealing in cattle and sheep are the *Gavalis*, (from 'the cow'), who are doubtless the remains of great Scythian tribes entering India in remote times; the *Dhangars*, (*S. Dhenukars*), 'dealers in cows,' to whom, as shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen cloth, the famous family of Holkar belongs, the *Sangaras*, from *San* (Crotalaria Juncea), and thus weavers of cloth, at present carrying on nearly the same employment as the Dhangars, the *Banjaras*, who both rear cattle and transport grain, salt, cotton, and other merchandise on pack-bullocks throughout the country."

Pastoral tribes.

II. Telingana.

The Telingana country forms about a little more than three-seventh portion of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, being the south-eastern side of the territories. It is situated between 15° 50′ and 18° 40′ north latitude, and between 78° and 81° 35′ east longitude, covering an area of about 35,838 square miles, inhabited chiefly by the Telinga people, who speak Telugu—a branch of the Dravidian stock of languages.

The *Andhra* Brahamins are the highest caste. The *Velama* caste is the principal agricultural caste in Telingana. *Gollias* or shepherds are also numerous. The *Kamasla* or *Panchala* class consists of persons employed in working metals, carpenters and builders. *Karnam* is the name given to the class employed in keeping accounts. The *Oddars* or *Wadavars* is the name given to the caste of labourers employed chiefly in digging tanks and wells and making roads. *Besta* is the fishing caste in Telingana ; palm-cultivators, known by the name of *Idiyars*, are an aboriginal tribe and numerous. The barber caste is called *Mangala*. Besides these there are many Mohammadans and persons of other races, who have chiefly emigrated from the Mahrattwari or Canara territories, and some from distant parts of India.

III. Canara.

The south-west portion, forming about a little over one-seventh of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, is called Canara, being inhabited chiefly by the Canarese who speak a language entirely different from Mahratti. The language is called after the name of the people who speak it, and is a distinct branch, of the Dravidian stock of languages, from Telugu.

The Canara territories of His Highness the Nizam lie between 15° 10′ and 17° 50′ north latitude, and between 78° and 81° 35′ east longitude, covering an area of about 12,632 square miles.

The following interesting and learned account of the Canarese people is taken from the information furnished by the Reverend Doctor Wilson to the Government of the Bombay Presidency.*

Boundaries.

"The boundaries of the Canarese (Dravidian) tongue," says Sir Walter Elliot in one of his valuable contributions to our Asiatic Societies, "may be designated by a line drawn from Sadashivagadh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Hukeri, through Kagal Karandwar, passing between Keligaum and Pandegaum, through Bramapury on the Bhima and Sholapur, and then east to the neighbourhood of Bedar. From Sadashivagadh, following the southern boundary of Sunda to the top of the Western Ghats, it comprehends the whole of Maisur and Koim-

* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 140, 141.

batur, and the line of Eastern Ghats, including much of the Chola and Belala kingdoms, and even Dvara-Samudra, the capital of the latter, which was never subdued by the Chalukyas." In certain portions of this extensive territory, however, the Carnatik Brahmans are commingled with other classes, above the Western Ghats especially, with Mahratta Deshasthas and Karhadas, and on the shores of the Indian Ocean with other classes which will be immediately mentioned. In the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates some of them, who are cultivators, are but little to be distinguished in apparel from the common peasantry. They have generally their abodes in particular portions of the villages in which they reside, chosen for purposes of caste purity. As among the other Dravidians but few distinctions are recognized among them. They have the exact differences founded on their respective Vedas and sects which the Tamilian Brahmans have. Yet some distinctive classes of them may be mentioned.

Brahmans.

"The *Kumé* Brahmans, says Dr. F. Buchanan," "are a kind of Brahmans, differing from the others. They consist of four divisions which never intermarry—the *Kánada*, *Arava Tokal*, *Urichi*, and *Bobora Kumé*. The three first are said to be of Carnata descent, the last of Tailinga extraction."

Kumé.

The *Nagara* Brahmans.—Speaking of those in the Nagara districts (including the Badaganád, Vaishyama, and the Aruvuttu Wokka), Mr. Huddlestone Stokes says: "They appear originally to have come from the countries north-east of Nagara, and to have settled here under the A'nágundi and Vijayanagra kings. They are mostly Samartas of the Shringiri Svami, but not all of them. They speak Canarese only, but their books are in the Nagari and Balabodha character. They are found chiefly in public offices. There are many learned men among them, and generally they are respectably educated, good accountants, and intelligent men."

Nagara.

The Karnátika Brahmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingáyats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are

most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

Sects.

Sect seems to have greater sway in the Karnátika than castes. Hence we have *Smartas,* 'observers of the *Smritis,*' or followers of Shankaracharya, who are Vedantists; *Madhvas,* or followers of Madhvacharya; *Ramanujas, Lingayats, Jainas,* and devotees and wanderers of all classes. Of existing sects and castes, too, there are many varieties, extending even the agriculturists and artizans, who are noted for their zeal.

Mohammadans.

10. The Mohammadans bear a percentage of 9·405 to the whole population, and can be arranged according to their creeds under the following heads:—

Creeds.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni	4,10,703	3,99,368	8,10,539
Shiah	5,422	7,125	12,547
Mahadvi	3,378	3,333	6,711
Wahabi	483	418	901
Unspecified	49,460	45,771	95,231
Total	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

The proportion of the Mohammadan males to the Mohammadan females is that of 100 to 97·23.

The Mohammadans are mostly found in the Western Division, where their number is 2,00,153, and of this division they abound in the Bidar district. The following are the percentages of the Mohammadans to the entire population in the other provinces of India:—

Berar	7·01
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	13·43
Mysore	4·78
Bombay Presidency	16·01
Madras Presidency	6·20
Central Provinces	2·47

Christians.

11. The Christians, inclusive of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, of the Mission Church, Greeks, Protestants, Lutherans, Independents, and others bear the percentage of ·13 to the whole population, being mostly found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following list represents the numbers of Christians by race in His Highness' Dominions :—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Born.....	2,697	259	2,956
Other British	463	493	956
Other Europeans or Americans.	53	51	104
Eurasians	992	964	1,956
Unspecified	741	665	1,406
Natives	3,026	3,210	6,236
Total.....	7,972	5,642	13,614

The following are the percentages of the Christians to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar	0·050
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	0·108
Mysore...	0·69
Bombay Presidency	0·62
Madras Presidency	2·28

Others.

12. Of the remaining four nationalties, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs and Jews, the following are the respective percentages to the whole population :—

Jains.....	·130
Parsis	·006
Sikhs	·035

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They form but a small part of the inhabitants, and are found interspersed in the several parts of the Dominions, there being a great preponderance of the Jains in Naldrug, of the Parsis and Jews in Hyderabad, Suburbs and Secunderabad, and of the Sikhs in Nander.

Civil condition of the Hindus.

13. The civil condition of the Hindus is very seriously affected by their early marriages; when we remember that of the entire Hindu population of 88,93,181, there are no less than 1,92,096 persons or 2·16 per cent. married before or at the age of 10, a number proportionately larger than that of the married men of the same age in any other community. The results of these early marriages among the Hindus have been a fertile source of the poverty in the majority of their class and shows a tendency towards degeneracy amongst them.

The civil condition of Mohammadans.

14. The number of married Mohammadans at and before the same age is 8,215 out of their whole population of 9,25,929 men, giving a percentage of ·88 to their entire number.

Speaking of the civil condition of the Hindus in general it will not be out of place to observe the remarks of Mr. Kitts on the same subject:—

"The number of unmarried males much exceeds the number of unmarried females, in other words, the girls marry at a much earlier age than boys; and that the number of widows much exceeds that of widowers, the married life of the men commencing later and lasting until later than does that of the women." At the age commencing from 5 and ending at 9, the Hindus in His Highness' Dominions show 1,60,699 married girls against 31,397 married boys, which means, that the former are five times as many as the latter. The number of widows and widowers at the same age is 4,595 and 1,150, whilst their number in the entire Hindu population is 8,38,919 and 2,10,696 respectively. The following table is intended to show the percentage of Hindu widows to the Hindu female population in each district:—

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Bidar	3,44,549	67,526	19·6
Nander	3,37,982	57,810	17·1
Naldrug	2,39,380	44,071	18·4

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Elgandal	4,53,174	74,546	16·4
Indur	2,61,222	51,585	19·7
Medak	1,32,217	30,521	23·1
Sarpur Tandur	1,01,839	15,302	15·0
Aurungabad	3,16,443	48,248	15·2
Parbhani	2,60,954	40,276	15·4
Birh.....	2,52,472	40,303	15·9
Khammam	3,15,881	50,597	16·0
Nagar Karnul.....	2,49,323	57,087	22·9
Nalgunda	2,31,340	42,480	18·3
Gulbarga.....	2,01,879	51,104	25·3
Lingsugur	1,51,075	38,008	25·1
Raichur	1,52,444	34,926	22·9
Shorapur.....	1,26,096	30,577	24·2
Atraf-Balda.....	1,66,540	39,750	23·9
Hyderabad	90,559	18,202	20·0

Civil condition of the Dominions.

15. The following table is intended to show the condition of the people of all religions :—

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	22,41,131	13,68,521	36,09,652
Married	25,27,304	24,85,481	50,12,785
Widowed.....	2,32,704	9,18,292	11,50,996
Unspecified	998	71,163	72,161
Total.....	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

The ratio which the single, the married, and the widowed bear to the entire population are respectively 37·7, 50·9, and 11·4. Among the Hindus on account of infant marriages there is a very large number of married persons between the ages of 9 and 20, whereas the Mohammadans at the same age bear them a marked contrast. If we can compare the rates of married men and women

at the same periods among Hindus and Mohammadans we come to the following result:—

		Age 0-9	10.	15.
Hindus.	Males	0·36	1·12	1·77
	Females	1·80	3·55	3·50
Mohammadans.	Males	0·30	0·53	0·91
	Females	0·58	1·57	2·34

Statement of married life.

16. The following is a comparative statement of married life in the various nationalities:—

Age.	Hindus. 88,93,181.	Mohammadans. 9,25,929.	Jains. 8,521.	Christians. 13,614.	Parsis. 638.	Sikhs. 3,664.	Jews. 47.
0—9	1,92,096	8,215	192	36	...	53	...
10	4,15,439	19,429	337	99	8	86	...
15	4,67,565	30,212	481	376	27	91	4
20	6,39,289	49,220	680	647	46	182	2
25	7,05,414	60,119	692	798	48	222	6
30	10,49,613	1,00,807	1,049	1,257	94	357	6
40	6,16,853	63,847	734	791	55	239	5
50	3,03,410	32,230	275	327	39	122	2
60 & upwards	1,86,209	21,799	152	196	22	90	...
Unspecified ...	19,098	20,489	4	11	...	592	...

The following are the percentages of married men to the entire population in the several provinces of India:—

Hyderabad	50·9
Berar	58·0
N.-W. P. and Oudh	50·5
Madras Presidency	40·6
Bombay do.	48·4
Central Provinces	42·7

Castes. Hindus, Brahmins.

17. The Hindus, exclusive of Aborigines, may be sub-divided into three main classes, the first of which embraces the tribe of the Brahmins estimated at 2,59,147, of whom 1,33,348 are males and 1,25,799 females, the proportion of the former to the latter being 50·47. The Brahmins are most numerous in Aurangabad, Elgandal, and Naldrug. Their proportion to the whole Hindu population is

2·9. The Brahmin population of the various divisions is as follows :—

Divisions.	Population.
Western Division	50,705
Northern Division	45,115
Eastern Division	38,013
North-Western Division ...	67,063
Southern Division	36,900
Atraf-Balda	7,219
Hyderabad	14,132
Total.....	2,59,147

Rajputs.

18. The second class of Hindus is taken up by the Rajputs or the warrior class, of whom there are 49,843 men, the number 26,341 standing for their males and 23,502 for their females. They are mostly found in Aurangabad, Hyderabad, and Gulbarga, where their number is respectively stated at 6,920; 6,115; and 3,405.

Professional class.

19. The third class of the Hindu tribes is ramified into no less than three hundred and forty branches, some of which with their numbers are given below :—

Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.
Agarwalas ..	1,789	Dangar	4,82,035	Kumbhar ...	90,358
Ahirs.....	3,904	Gaondi	30,039	Mahar	8,06,653
Arvis.....	1,028	Gollawaru ...	97,989	Mali	83,806
Ayawaru ...	4,023	Hatgar	41,128	Mang.....	3,15,732
Bairagi.....	5,057	Jangam.....	97,836	Marattee ...	3,69,636
Balijalu.....	47,694	Kalal.....	2,33,201	Marwary ...	42,009
Baidar	7,414	Kapulu	63,500	Munurwar...	1,87,458
Bered	1,21,803	Khatri	11,290	Pareet	1,62,062
Bhoi	92,170	Lohar.....	56,128	Sonar.....	88,769
Burud	13,486	Komati	1,94,284	Sutar.....	99,437
Chambar ...	4,47,312	Koli	2,13,966	Tailunga ...	3,27,338
Darzi.....	30,937	Kunbis	16,58,665	Wanjary ...	1,08,644

The number of Hindus in this third class amounts to 83,29,558, and it comprises for the most part farmers, labourers, mechanics, artisans, carpenters, and almost all belonging to the professional class.

Aboriginal castes.

20. The Aboriginal castes comprise of about 26 tribes and 2,45,318 persons; some of the most important of which are Andh, Banjara, Bhil, Chenchula, Dasri, Erikalawad, Gond, Kaikadi, Koya, Lambani, Mushtawad, and Pichikuntla.

Mohammadan tribes.

21. The Mohammadan tribes are the Shaikh, Syed, Moghal, and Pathan. Though the two last are not found in large numbers, they are well-to-do citizens of the State, while the two former, and especially the Syeds, as descendants of the Prophet, receive honour from their brethren. The population of these tribes will be found from the following figures :—

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shaikh	2,45,711	2,38,444	4,84,155
Syed	44,169	45,740	89,909
Moghal	7,634	7,789	15,423
Pathan	32,351	29,086	61,437
Unspecified	1,39,581	1,35,424	2,75,005
Total	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

Distribution of population by birth-place.

22. Of the persons born in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, the following are the numbers in the various divisions :—

Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Division	10,45,051	10,00,988	20,46,039
Northern Division	10,19,325	9,98,090	20,17,415
North-Western Division	9,31,498	8,89,897	18,21,395
Eastern Division	8,64,586	8,38,996	17,03,582
Southern Division	6,83,758	6,69,445	13,53,204
Atraf-Balda	1,90,246	1,86,558	3,76,804
Hyderabad	1,49,784	1,54,844	3,04,628
Total	48,84,248	47,38,819	96,23,067

The following list shows the distributed population of each district:—

District.	Population.
Bidar	5,46,335
Nander	68,265
Naldrug	3,69,095
Elgandal	9,51,268
Indur	5,66,669
Medak	2,85,650
Sarpur Tandur	1,93,775
Aurangabad	3,51,382
Parbhani	5,59,890
Birh	5,63,497
Khammam	6,73,588
Nagar Karnul	5,32,245
Nalgunda	4,98,398
Gulbarga	3,90,987
Lingsugur	3,03,264
Raichur	3,03,408
Shorapur	2,70,273
Hyderabad	3,04,540

Immigration inside India.

23. Persons who are born in other provinces of India, but have come and settled or were travelling on the Census night in the Nizam's State are shown in the following table:—

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Burmah	24	40	64
Bengal Presidency	373	233	606
Bombay Presidency	50,878	57,302	1,08,180
Central India	1,026	594	1,620
Central Provinces	6,704	6,583	13,287
Foreign Possessions and Independent States	37	18	56
Madras Presidency	28,912	26,370	55,282
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,517	3,105	10,622
The Punjab	2,035	705	2,740
Rajputana	8,962	5,584	14,546
Unspecified	3,251	2,157	5,408
Total	1,09,719	1,02,692	2,12,411

Immigration outside India.

24. Outside the Indian Empire, but inside Asia, there are 6,754 inhabitants born, out of which 5,654 are born in Arabia, 77 in Afghanistan, 8 in Beluchistan, 17 in Ceylon, 22 in China, 1 in

Cochin-China, 1 in Molucca or Spice Islands, 138 in Persia, 38 in Independent Tartary, and 100 in Turkey in Asia. In Africa (outside Asia) 225 are born, 7 claim America as their birth-place and 3,127 Europe as their land of nativity. Out of these last about 2,145 are born in England, 430 in Ireland, and 381 in Scotland; while only one male is born at Sea.

The percentage of men born in other provinces of India to those born in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 2·15, or in other words for every one hundred men in the State, about 3 are born out of it.

Out of those born in Europe, 68·6 are born in England, 13·7 in Ireland, and 12·2 in Scotland. From the total number of 3,127 men born in Europe, 2 are born in Austria, 8 in Belgium, 41 in France, 4 in Germany, 1 in Hanover, 34 in Italy, 1 in Portugal, 1 in Russia, 1 in Spain, 1 in Switzerland, and 1 in Turkey.

People from Bombay, Madras, &c.

25. In the Central Provinces the Districts where there are many persons found who claim the Nizam's Dominions as their birth-places are Chanda, Nagpur, and Nimar, where their numbers stand at 18,804, 2,740, and 1,046 respectively. Of the Presidency of Bombay the districts most important in this respect are Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi, where the number is 22,255, 9,622, 25,328, 3,052, 29,977, 13,310, and 30,070 respectively. The Madras Presidency exhibits the following districts where many persons born in His Highness' Dominions are found :—

Godavery	5,903
Kistna	26,378
Kurnool	7,831
Bellary	14,713
Madras City	1,408

Almost all the districts of Berar abound with persons whose birth-place is Hyderabad; their numbers are as follow :—

Amraoti	7,714
Akola	17,149
Elichpur	4,731
Buldana	32,775
Wun	20,314
Basim	47,822

26. The following is an abstract showing the numbers of persons born in His Highness' Dominions, but enumerated elsewhere, as well as of those born in other provinces, but enumerated in these Dominions:—

	Persons born in H. H.'s Dominions and enumerated elsewhere.			Persons born in other provinces, but enumerated in H. H.'s Dominions.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere	1,134	805	309	...	...	...
Assam	13	10	3	...	...	...
Bengal	595	474	121	606	373	233
Berar	1,30,505	67,192	63,313	...	...	...
Bombay, British Territory	1,61,267	72,900	88,367	1,08,180	50,878	57,302
„ Feudatory States	11,904	5,009	6,895			
Burmah	489	449	40	64	24	40
Central Provinces	28,033	14,166	13,867	13,287	6,704	6,583
Coorg	318	179	139	...	...	...
Madras	62,013	29,953	32,060	55,282	28,912	26,370
N.-W. Provinces	1,375	659	716	10,622	7,517	3,105
Punjab	1,276	784	492	2,740	2,035	705
Baroda	414	240	174	...	...	...
Central India	1,374	823	551	1,620	1,026	594
Mysore	3,193	1,652	1,541	...	...	...
India (Unspecified)	...	...	...	5,408	3,251	2,157
Portuguese Settlements	..	...	...	48	33	15
Rajputana	...	...	...	14,546	8,962	5,584

People from N.-W. Provinces.

27. The number of males from the united North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the whole Dominions of Hyderabad is according to the last census 7,517, that of the Madras Presidency is 28,900, that of the Bombay 50,800, of Rajputana and Central India 9,900, and of the Central Provinces 6,700.

There are in the capital including Secunderabad; 3,784 men from the united Provinces of North-Western and Oudh, 1,647 from the Madras Presidency, 1,350 from the Bombay, 3,600 from Rajputana and Central India, and about 200 from the Central Provinces.

The total number of male population of the Dominions is nearly 50,00,000, and that of the capital including Secunderabad 1,18,000.

The percentage of the men born in the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the whole male population 14; that of the Madras Presidency ·47; of those of the Bombay 1·01; of Rajputana and Central India ·19; and of the Central Provinces ·13.

The whole of the number of the Northerners is not solely employed in the Government Civil Service. After deducting children, servants, dependants, menials, &c., it is found distributed in the Military and Police service of the Government as well as employed by Nobles, Jagirdars and Zemindars as Jawans, Sepoys, Sowars, Bargirs, Retainers, and Followers. There are good many Northerners like those of Rajputana engaged in mercantile business either as permanent shopkeepers or as commercial travellers.

The educated men of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, mostly in the Government employ of high rank, are proportionately very few. They are generally ex-officers of the British Administration either pensioned or transferred by the Government, or have left their long-standing sevices there to come down here, or have been invited at the express desire of the Government.

Occupations classified.

28. One of the most important and interesting subjects of the census is the classification of the occupations of the male and female parts of the population. The occupations are divided into six classes: (1) professional, (2) domestic, (3) commercial, (4) agricultural, (5) industrial, and (6) non-productive. These classes are again sub-divided into eighteen orders, the first three of which are

First class

embraced in the first class covering persons engaged in the general or local Government of the country, persons engaged in the defence of the country, and those engaged in the learned professions; or in

Second class.

literature, art, or science; the second class includes the next two orders in number, the fourth and the fifth, showing the number of women engaged in domestic affairs of life, technically called wives, and persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices

Third class.

for man; the third class with its two next orders, *viz.*, the sixth and the seventh, comprehends those who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds, and those engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages; agriculture

Fourth class.

with orders eighth and ninth embodying persons possessing or working the land

and persons engaged about animals makes up the fourth class; the fifth class comprises orders tenth to fifteenth both inclusive, and is the largest of all the six classes into which are incorporated persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress, persons working and dealing in food and drinks, persons working and dealing in animal substances, persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, and persons working and dealing in minerals; the remaining class takes up the last three orders, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth including labourers and others, persons of rank and property not returned under any office or persons of no stated occupation. Besides these main divisions and their sub-orders, the latter are again ramified into numerous sub-orders numbering in all eighty-two. The following is a classification of orders and sub-orders arranged systematically according to the above arrangement :—

Fifth class.

Sixth Class.

- (I.) Professional.
- (II.) Domestic.
- (III.) Commercial.
- (IV.) Agricultural.
- (V.) Industrial.
- (VI.) Non-productive.

MALE OCCUPATIONS.

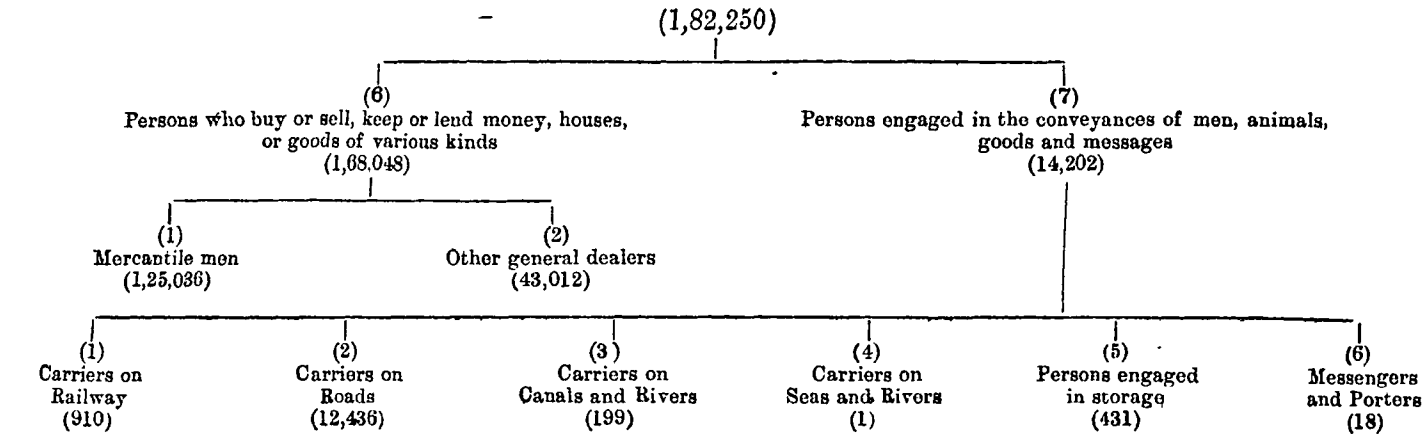
I.—PROFESSIONAL.
(2,33,012)

- (1) Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the country (1,52,965)
  - (1) Officers of National Government (71,842)
  - (2) Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government (77,304)
  - (3) Officers of Independent Government and States (3,819)
- (2) Persons engaged in the defence of the country (42,084)
  - (1) Army (42,084)
  - (2) Navy (...)
- (3) Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art, and science (3,70,963)
  - (1) Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers (21,550)
  - (2) Lawyers, Law-Stationers and Law Stamp-dealers (476)
  - (3) Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists (2,754)
  - (4) Authors and Literary persons (1,165)
  - (5) Artists (778)
  - (6) Musicians (6,281)
  - (7) Actors (2,763)
  - (8) Teachers (1,728)
  - (9) Scientific Persons (468)

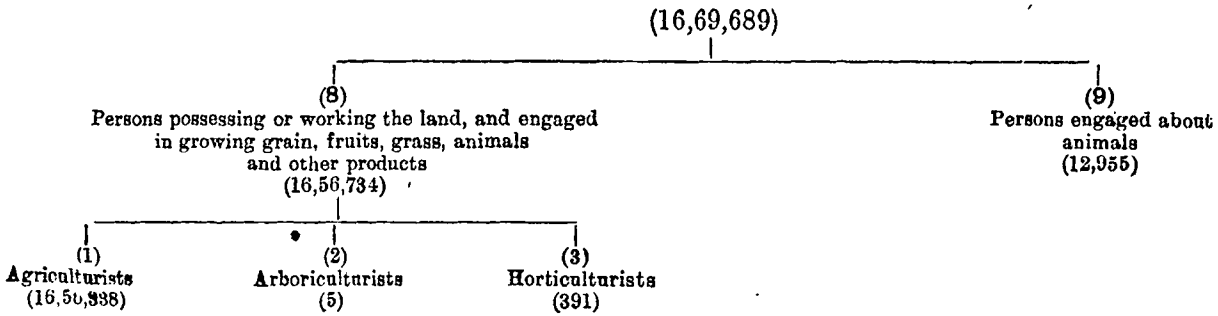
II.—DOMESTIC.
(1,50,570)

- (5) Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man (1,50,570)
  - (1) Persons engaged on Board and Lodging (188)
  - (2) Attendants (Domestic Servants) (1,50,382)

III.—COMMERCIAL.



IV.—AGRICULTURAL.



MALE OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

V.—INDUSTRIAL.

(6,48,525)

(10) Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination (48,206)

- (1) Workers in Books .....(109)
- (2) Workers in Musical Instruments .....(18)
- (3) Workers in Prints and Pictures .....(...)
- (4) Workers in Carving and Figures .....(...)
- (5) Workers in Tackles for Sports and Games.....(10)
- (6) Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies .....(19)
- (7) Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments .....(58)
- (8) Workers in Surgical Instruments .....(...)
- (9) Workers in Arms .....(686)
- (10) Workers in Machines and Tools .....(99)
- (11) Workers in Carriages. (133)
- (12) Workers in Harness...(1073)
- (13) Workers in Ships .....(...)
- (14) Workers in Houses and Buildings .....(44209)
- (15) Workers in Furniture..(70)
- (16) Workers in Furniture Combined with 10 and 15 sub-orders .....(...)
- (17) Workers in Chemicals.(342)

(11) Persons engaged in working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress (3,11,337)

- (1) Workers in Wool and Worsted...(44341)
- (2) Workers in Silk .(1525)
- (3) Workers in Cotton and Flax.....(129901)
- (4) Workers in Mixed Materials 1,2,3 (1058)
- (5) Workers in Dress. (133272)
- (6) Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials .....(1240)

(12) Persons working and dealing in food and drinks (1,38,329)

- (1) Workers in Animal Food.....(44659)
- (2) Workers in Vegetable Food ...(13917)
- (3) Workers in Drinks and Stimulants(79753)

(13) Persons working and dealing in animal substances (3,130)

- (1) Workers in Grease, Guts, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac..... (94)
- (2) Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills .....(3027)
- (3) Workers in Hair... (9)

(14) Persons dealing and working in vegetable substances (42,986)

- (1) Workers in Gums and Resins ...(16134)
- (2) Workers in Wood.(1471)
- (3) Workers in Bark and Pith ..... (..)
- (4) Workers in Bamboo, Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves .....(24907)
- (5) Workers in Paper.(474)

(15) Persons working and dealing in minerals (1,04,537)

- (1) Miners ..... (...)
- (2) Workers in Coal..... (...)
- (3) Workers in Stone and Clay .....(11213)
- (4) Workers in Earthenware .....(38131)
- (5) Workers in Glass. .(2650)
- (6) Workers in Salt ...(1186)
- (7) Workers in Water. (5469)
- (8) Workers in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones ...(29914)
- (9) Workers in Copper .(...)
- (10) Workers in Tin and Quicksilver. .....(509)
- (11) Workers in Zinc... (2)
- (12) Workers in Lead and Antimony ... (18)
- (13) Workers in Brass and other Mixed Materials .....(3486)
- (14) Workers in Iron and Steel .....(18929)

MALE OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

VI.—INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.

(21,19,471)

- (16) Labourers and others (8,47,308)
  - Labourers and others (Branch of labour undefined) (8,47,084)
  - Other persons of indefinite occupations (224)
- (17) Persons of ranks or property not returned under any office or occupation (21)
- (18) Persons of no stated occupation (12,72,142)

Details of order 1.

29. Having now seen the classification and arrangement of occupations it is necessary to speak of them in connection with those found in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. The total number of persons employed either in the affairs of the State or in the local and municipal duties of the country is 1,52,965, out of which 35,776 are found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, where there is the head-quarter and seat of the Government. The above number of officers do not purely belong to the Government of His Highness; from it we must deduct 3,819, the number of British servants. The percentage of men employed in the Government service to the total number of males is 3·1. The following is the percentage of the Government service in the various districts of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, including both that of the British and the Nizam's:—

Bidar	1·9	Total Western Division 2·4.
Nander	2·5	
Naldrug	2·8	
Aurangabad	2·2	Total North-Western Division 1·9.
Parbhani	1·9	
Birh	1·7	
Elgandal	1·9	Total Northern Division 2·5.
Indur	2.4	
Medak...	3·8	
Sarpur Tandur	1·8	
Khammam	1·9	Total Eastern Division 2·8.
Nagar Karnul...	4·3	
Nalgunda	2·2	

Gulbarga	2·4	Total Southern Division 2·7.
Lingsugur	3·1	
Raichur	2·6	
Shorapur	2·5	
Atraf-Balda	3·1	
Hyderabad	20·2	

Government and Municipal Officers.

30. Out of the total number of 1,52,965 persons employed in the Government service 71,842 are ranked as officers of national Government, and 77,304 are officers of municipal, village, and local Government, out of whom 3,819 are under the British service.

Military.

31. The military order forms one of the most important branches of the first class, there being in all 42,082 men in all the Dominions. The military element found in the State is composed of three branches, (1) the Nizam's Forces, (2) the Hyderabad Contingent, and (3) the Subsidiary Force, stationed mostly in Secunderabad and Bolarum. From the total number of national defence, about 29,320 are purely belonging to His Highness including rank and file, combatants and non-combatants; about 6,475 are known as the Hyderabad Contingent kept expressly at the State's expense in Cantonments like Jalna, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Lingsugur, Mominabad, Bolarum, and Secunderabad, while the Subsidiary Force, kept by the Paramount Power in the Suburbs of Hyderabad, numbers 6,287 men. By a rough estimate every one military man is intended for the protection of 234 persons.

Details of men pursuing learned professions.

32. The third order of the first class brings us to persons engaged in the learned professions which has, on the whole, 2,33,012 persons, both in towns and villages. Though it may not be said that there is anything very satisfactory as shown by the returns of this order, it is not unreasonable to think that in time people are coming to appreciate knowledge in a greater degree than they used to do in former times. It is little disappointing to see that there are only 1,728 professional teachers in a population amounting to 98,45,594 souls, but the schools in villages for the spread of learning are but the growths of yester-

day. Much remains to be done under this head, but the little that has been accomplished is not unsatisfactory. Analyzing and comparing the various sub-divisions of this order we find that there are 21,550 clergymen, 476 lawyers and law stamp-dealers, 2,754 physicians, surgeons, and druggists, 1,165 literary persons, 718 artists, 6,281 musicians, 2,763 actors, 1,728 teachers, and 468 scientific persons. The people, as a rule, are more prone to consult persons proficient in the native than English medicines, and for this reason there is little faith in the efficacy of the latter, and there is besides a general dread, even among the better educated, of the knife and the surgeon's instrument box. Of the greater part of lawyers we find 196 practising in Hyderabad, City and Suburban Courts, out of which a greater part carry on their business in the British Residency, Secunderabad, and Bolarum. In the number devoted to the clerical class the greater part is made up of Hindu religious teachers, such as the Prohits, Dixits, Shashtrees, Bhixucks, and others. In this rank also are grouped the Mohammadan Mullas, Kazies, Muezzins, &c.

Details of orders 4, 5 of the domestic class. Persons engaged in boarding and lodging.

33. The two orders of the second class are taken up with the occupations of domestic servants and of those women who pass the best part of their lives in the management of their household affairs. Of this last we will speak when we come to speak of female occupations. The total number of males coming under the head of those engaged on boarding and lodging as well as that of the attendants is reckoned at 1,50,570.

Details of orders 6, 7, 8, of the commercial class.

34. The commercial class, which claims our attention next, has altogether 1,82,250 men, including mercantile men and general dealers. Since the opening of the railway a great impetus is given to this branch of industry, but we yet see the slow process of carrying grain on the back of bullocks mainly going on in the interior of the districts. The average of commercial persons to every hundred of the total population is 2·0 nearly. In this same class we also find persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals and goods. The officers employed in the working of the State Railway fall under this head, of whom there are 910. Besides these, there are

12,643 men recorded as carriers on roads, and 199 as those on rivers, and 431 as those engaged in storage.

Details of orders 8 and 9 of the agricultural class.

35. In the fourth class are found the agriculturists including Jagirdars, Inamdars, Field-labourers, and all others who have anything to do with land and its cultivation. About one-sixth of the population of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions comes under this head, the total number being 16,69,689.

Comparative table of agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad.

36. The following is a comparative table of male agriculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad :—

Name of the Province.	Number of male Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad	16,69,689	14·6
Bombay Presidency	50,08,585	33·8
Madras Presidency	69,30,173	35·4
Central Provinces	25,91,186	38·1
Berar	6,92,366	44·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,77,728	34·3

Details of the industrial class.

37. The fifth class called the industrial class is one of the largest and most numerously sub-divided. In the tenth order we find 46,826 men, being mostly those persons who are engaged in arts and mechanic productions, including workers in houses and buildings, in prints and pictures, in arms, in musical instruments and others. Those, whose profession consists of textile fabrics and dress, in clothes made of wool, cotton, flax and silk, come under the eleventh order numbering 3,11,337 persons. The

following is the number of the men dealing in various textile fabrics of this order:—

Workers in wool and worsted	44,341
Workers in silk	1,525
Workers in cotton and flax.....	1,29,901
Workers in mixed materials	1,058
Workers in dress	1,33,272
Workers in hemp and other fabric materials ...	1,230

Workers in animal food, stimulants and in stone, earthenware, metal, glass, &c., &c.

Bidar, Nander, Elgandal, Indur, Khammam and Gulbarga show the largest amount of industry in this branch of industry. The twelfth order with its 1,38,329 persons show those who are dealing in foods and drinks including foods, vegetable, and animal; and all sorts of stimulants, as tobacco, opium, toddy, liquor, ganja, bhang, madak, and other narcotic drugs. For that industry which deals in animal substances, as grease, guts, bones, horns, ivory, skins, quills, feathers, &c., as coming under the next order, *i.e.*, the thirteenth, the number is very limited, it being only 3,133. The fourteenth order takes up persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, such as workers in bamboo, bark, cane, rush, straw, &c., and shows 42,986 persons under this head. The last and the fifteenth order of the fifth class has 1,04,537 men as workers in stone, earthenware, glassware, and all kinds of metals; there being 11,213 workers in stone and clay; 28,131 in earthenware; and 29,914 in gold, silver, and precious stones.

Details of the non-productive class.

33. The sixth class called the indefinite or non-productive class includes almost all persons who have no hand either in the industry of the country, or have no concern in the general transaction of the State affairs. In it are embodied all wealthy persons who have no stated aim in life, as well as candidates for work, pensioners, prisoners, Mansabdars, saints, ascetics, and numerous others passing their lives without being serviceable to the State in any way. This class includes the last three orders, namely the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth. The

sixteenth order with its two sub-orders consist of labourers and others (branch of labour undefined), and all persons of indefinite occupations. This order numbers in all 8,47,308 men. The next two orders make up altogether 21,19,471 men, thus showing that in the non-productive class for every one hundred persons there are about 42 without any specified work.

Female occupations classified.

39. The following is a classification of female occupations together with the number of females following them, with their respective classes, orders, and sub-orders :—

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.

I. PROFESSIONAL.

(1,727)

- Females employed in the Municipalities (180)
- Females engaged in learned professions (1,547)
  - Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists (364)
  - Musicians (67)
  - Actors (1,069)
  - School Mistresses (47)

II. DOMESTIC.

(38,00,424)

- Females of specified and household occupations (37,74,890)
  - Females of specified occupations (4,55,976)
  - Females of household occupations (33,18,914)
- Females engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man (25,533)

III. COMMERCIAL.

(98)

- Mercantile women (86)
- Carriers on Railway (12)

IV. AGRICULTURISTS.

(21,339)

- Females possessing or working the land, engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass and other productions (18,638)
- Females engaged about animals (2,701)

V. INDUSTRIAL.

(21,574)

- Females engaged in working and dealing in textile fabrics (16,710)
  - Workers in wool and worsted 571
  - „ „ cotton and flax 16,026
  - „ „ mixed materials ... 1
  - „ „ dress ... 112
- Females working and dealing in food and drinks (3,290)
  - Workers in animal food. 14
  - „ „ vegetables. 3,276
- Females working and dealing in animal substances (22)
- Females working and dealing in vegetable substances (1,293)
- Females working and dealing in minerals (259)
  - Workers in stone and clay (221)
  - Workers in gold, silver and precious stones (38)

VI. INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.

(9,98,296)

- Labourers (branch of labour undefined) (9,16,192)
- Females of no stated occupations (82,104)

Details of female occupations.

40. Though female occupations are not so various as those of males in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, many women are returned as following the professions of their husbands. Of this kind of females there are 4,55,976, while the number 33,18,914 represents those who have no specific pursuit of life except their own household affairs. 180 females are at work in the local and municipal duties of the country, 364 are physicians and druggists, females mostly employed in the treatment of Zenana ladies, 47 are teachers, 1,069 are actresses, and 67 are musicians. About 25,500 females are serving as attendants, and on the whole in the domestic class there are 38,00,423 females. The agricultural class takes up 21,339 women, a number which is very small in comparison with that of male agriculturists inasmuch as "most of the wives have been included in the list of those who are designated other wives."*

Comparative table of female agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad.

41. The following is a comparative table of female argiculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad:—

Name of the Province.	No. of Female Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad	† 21,339	0·44
Bombay	29,03,907	25·64
Madras	40,24,032	25·55
Central Provinces	18,13,160	31·69
Berar	4,83,819	37·44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,31,198	21·51

Female industry.

42. In the industrial class there are 21,574 females following occupations independent of their husbands, and of whom there are 16,026

* The females have been enrolled in class II. order 4; and not in class VI. order 61 sub-order 2, as it has been done in the census returns of many provinces. Hence we find such a large number of females in the census of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions in the second class.

† The cause why there is such a small number of agriculturists in the female population of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that in all the provinces which are compared above the females are not included in the domestic class where they are shown to be in Mr. Plowden's list of occupations. In fact married women are not shown to have any occupation at all, in consequence of which they are mostly grouped together in the last of the indefinite class of occupations. In the census returns of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions "Wives" are arranged in class II. and there are 2,56,962 female cultivators in it, thus giving a total number of 2,78,301. Besides this, in the number of *other wives* which are estimated at 33,18,914 a good many of the female agriculturists are incorporated.

workers in cotton and flax, 3,276 are workers in vegetable food, 1,293 in bamboo, cane, rush, straw, &c., and 221 are workers in stone and clay. In the non-productive class 9,16,192 females are labourers and 82,104 are shown as following no stated occupations.

Females of non-productive occupations.

43. In the sixth class of female occupations we find three kinds of labourers (branch of labour undefined) which are arranged as follows with their respective numbers:—

Gratuitous labourers...	73,002
Labourers	8,42,403
Load-bearers...	787
Total.....	9,16,192

All other females coming under this class are numbered at 83,104, among whom we find beggars, daily pay receivers, dead body washers, Mansubdars, marriage go-betweens, moorlees, pensioners, prisoners, prostitutes, and refugees of famine. Thus we find in the entire Dominions about 20 females without any productive work out of every 100.

A table comparing male and female occupations.

44. The following is a table comparing the male and female occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions arranged under the six heads given above, viz., the professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and non-productive classes, with their sub-divisions:—

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
I.	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	1,52,965	180	1,53,145
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country	42,084	.....	42,084
	3	Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates) ...	37,963	1,547	39,510
		Total Class I.	2,33,012	1,727	2,34,739

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
II.	4	Wives	.....	37,74,890	37,74,890
	5	Persons engaged in entertainment and performing personal services for man	1,50,570	25,533	1,76,103
		Total Class II.	1,50,570	38,00,423	39,50,993
III.	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds	1,68,048	86	1,68,134
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, messages, &c.	14,202	12	14,214
		Total Class III	1,82,250	98	1,82,348
IV.	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass, animals and other products.	16,56,734	18,638	16,75,372
	9	Persons engaged about animals	12,955	2,701	15,656
		Total Class IV.	16,69,689	21,339	16,91,028
V.	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	46,826	.....	46,826
	11	Persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress...	3,11,337	16,710	3,28,047
	12	Persons working and dealing in foods and drinks	1,38,329	3,290	1,41,619
	13	Persons working and dealing in animal substances	3,130	22	3,152
	14	Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances	42,986	1,293	44,279
	15	Persons working and dealing in minerals	1,04,537	259	1,04,796
		Total Class V.....	6,47,145	21,574	6,68,719

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
VI.	16	Labourers and others.....	8,47,308	9,16,192	17,63,500
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	21	.....	21
	18	Persons of no stated occupation	12,72,142	82,104	13,54,246
		Total Class VI.....	21,19,471	9,98,296	31,17,767
		GRAND TOTAL.....	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

Comparative table of occupation.

45. The accompanying table is intended to show the percentages of the various occupations in the various districts of the dominions and the rate each bears to the entire population of each individual district with a comparison of the same in other surrounding provinces:—

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION BY CLASSES.

Distribution of Occupa

DISTRICTS.	Ratio					
	Males.					
	I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Division ... Bidar	2·6	2·1	3·3	41·8	9·1	41·1
Western Division ... Nander	3·4	2·0	2·7	41·5	9·9	40·5
Western Division ... Naldrug	4·0	3·2	2·2	39·5	9·1	42·0
Total Western Division	3·3	2·5	2·7	40·9	9·4	41·2
Northern Division... Elgandel	2·3	2·9	3 6	23·7	18·5	49·0
Northern Division... Indur	3·2	2·3	4·3	36·1	15·9	38·2
Northern Division... Medak	4·8	3·1	7·1	26·1	16·0	42·9
Northern Division... Sarpur Tandur	2·5	3·3	1·9	40·1	11·1	41·1
Total Northern Division	3·2	2·9	4·2	31·5	15·4	42·8
N.-West Division ... Aurangabad	4·1	3·1	3·0	37·8	8·6	43·4
N.-West Division ... Parbhani	3·1	2·0	2·9	43·1	9·3	39·6
N.-West Division ... Birh	3·2	2·8	2·5	40·2	9·4	41·9
Total North-Western Division	3·5	2·6	2·8	40·4	9·1	41·6
Eastern Division ... Khammam	2·4	1·9	4·4	27·2	18·0	46·1
Eastern Division ... Nagar Karnul	4·9	10·1	7·3	24·6	13·1	40·0
Eastern Division ... Nalgunda	2·8	2·3	3·7	27·3	18·2	45·7
Total Eastern Division	3·4	4·8	5·1	26·4	16·4	43·9
Southern Division... Gulbarga	3·7	2·5	4·7	33	14·8	41·9
Southern Division... Lingsugur	4·2	0·3	1·6	45	9·0	39·1
Southern Division... Raichur	3·5	2·1	2·8	36	11·7	43·4
Southern Division... Shorapur	3·9	2·5	3·4	41	11·6	37·5
Total Southern Division	3·8	1·8	2·9	39·2	11·8	40·5
Atraf-Balda	5·1	4·7	5·5	21·5	17·0	46·2
Hyderabad (City and Suburbs)	37·7	4·6	4·1	1·6	15·0	37·1
Grand Total H. H. the Nizam's District	8·6	3·4	3·9	28·8	13·4	41·9
Berar	2·9	0·9	2·0	50·1	10·3	33·8
Central Provinces	2·1	1·0	1·5	44·5	11·8	39·1
Bombay Presidency	3·04	1·71	2·29	50·01	11·22	41·73
Madras Presidency	2·7	0·8	2·2	44·9	11·5	36·9
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1·6	0·5	1·7	46·2	10·6	39·5

tion by Classes.

of each class to 100·00 of the population.

Females.						Total Both Sexes.					
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·0	0·2	21·5	1·3	40·2	2·7	20·9	4·6	31·3
0·0	85·2	0·0	0·1	0·4	14·3	1·7	43·6	1·4	20·8	5·1	27·4
0 0	79·1	0·0	0·0	0·1	20·8	2·0	41·4	1·1	29·7	4·6	31·4
0·0	80·9	0·0	0·0	0·2	18·9	1·7	41·7	1·4	20·4	4·8	30·0
0·0	72·7	0·0	0·3	0·0	27·0	1·2	37·8	1·8	12·0	9·2	38·0
0·0	79·8	0·0	0·3	0·8	19·1	1·6	41·1	2·1	18·2	8·3	28·7
0·9	73·9	0·0	0·5	0·0	26·5	2·4	38·1	3·5	13·3	8·0	34·7
0·0	71·4	0·0	0·3	1·3	27·0	1·2	37·4	0·9	20·2	6·2	34·1
0·0	74·2	0·0	0·4	0·5	24·2	1·6	38·6	2·1	15·9	7·9	33·9
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·4	0·3	14·3	2·1	44·1	1·5	19·1	4·4	28·8
0·0	82·9	0·0	0·1	0·4	16·3	1·6	42·4	1·5	21·6	4·8	28·1
0·0	87·1	0·0	0·3	0·2	12·4	1·6	44·9	1·3	20·3	4·8	27·1
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·3	0·4	14·0	1·8	43·8	1·4	20·3	4·7	28·1
0·0	75·4	0·0	0·6	0·0	24·0	1·2	38·6	2·2	13.9	9·0	35·1
0·0	70·9	0·0	1·0	0·0	28·1	2·5	40·5	3·6	12·8	6·5	34·1
0·0	77·6	0·0	1·4	0·0	21·0	1·4	39·9	1·9	14·2	9·1	33·4
0·0	74·6	0·0	1·00	0·0	24·4	1·7	39·7	2·9	13·6	8·2	34·2
0·0	78·1	0·0	0·1	0·3	21·0	1·9	40·3	1·9	16·8	7·6	31·5
0·0	76·8	0·0	0·4	1 6	21·2	2·1	38 6	0·8	23·1	5·3	30·1
0·1	69·7	0·0	2·1	2·9	25·2	1·8	35 9	1·4	19·3	7·3	34·3
0·0	79·7	0·0	0·0	1·6	18·7	1·9	41·1	1·7	20·6	6·6	28·1
0·0	76·1	0·0	0·7	0·6	21·6	1·9	38·9	1·5	19·9	6·7	31·1
0·0	72·3	0·0	0·9	0·1	26·7	2·6	38·5	2·8	11·2	8·5	36·4
0·2	85·0	0·0	0·8	1·2	13·3	18·9	44·8	2·1	0·9	8·1	25·2
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·5	0·6	20·6	4·3	40·8	2·0	14·0	7·0	31·3
0·1	0·2	0·1	37·5	7·7	54·4	1·5	0·6	1·0	43·8	9·0	44·1
0·2	0·4	0·2	41·7	11·6	55·9	1·2	0·7	0·8	38·1	11·7	47·6
0·10	0·47	0·88	24·08	7·68	67·59	1·61	1·12	1·23	32·36	9·51	54·14
0·3	0·7	0 6	26·1	9·3	63·0	1·5	0·7	1·4	35·5	10·9	50·9
0·3	0·3	0·1	21·4	9·4	68·5	1·0	0·4	9·9	33·8	10·0	53·9

General remarks of occupations.

46. It will be seen from the preceding statement that the percentages of the male and female occupations vary considerably from those of other surrounding provinces in many cases, especially in class II. and in class IV. The cause of this has already been explained at para. 41. In consequence of the females being mostly reckoned in class II., they necessarily show a small number in the agricultural percentage. Thus in the male callings one thing that strikes our attention is that while many males are shown as agriculturists excepting the non-productive class, in the females there is a marked preponderance above all other classes in the domestic section, where the proportion of *wives*, or females engaged in the management of their household, being no less than 78·3. This circumstance leads us to anticipate the proportionate rise in class II., in the total of both male and female occupations, as compared with the several provinces referred to in the statement before us. One more thing that is equally of great significance in the classification and percentages of the occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that the male population commands a larger amount of Government service than is to be found in the other provinces compared, the percentage being a little more than 8. In the Dominions one of the marked features of occupations is that almost all the persons who have any importance are in the Government employ.

City industry.

47. The city of Hyderabad is a great mart of industry, and in it perhaps we find more professions than elsewhere in His Highness' Dominions. As a proof of this it could be said that many occupations found in the census returns are obtainable in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following is a statement showing the numbers of various industrial persons in the City and Suburbs, compared with the number in the entire Dominions with their percentages:—

Description of Industry.	Persons found in the City.	Persons in the entire Dominions.	Percentage of City to Dominions.
Workers in books	101	109	92·6
,, ,, musical instruments	13	18	72·2
,, ,, tackle for sports and game	1	10	10·0
,, ,, signs, medals, and dies	17	19	89·5
,, ,, clock	55	58	94·8
,, ,, arms	166	686	24·2
,, ,, carriages	64	133	48·1
,, ,, harness	46	1,073	4·3
,, ,, house-building	3,012	44,209	6·8
,, ,, furniture	53	70	75·7
,, ,, chemicals	18	342	5·2
,, ,, wool and worsted	876	44,341	2·0
,, ,, dress	5,504	1,33,272	4·1
,, ,, hemp and fibrous materials	62	1,240	5·0
,, ,, animal food	2,492	44,659	5·5
,, ,, vegetable food	5,080	13,917	36·5
,, ,, drinks and stimulants	2,268	79,753	2·8
,, ,, grease, gut, bones, &c.	10	94	10·9
,, ,, skin, feather, and quill	118	3,027	3·9
,, ,, hair	6	9	66·6
,, ,, wood	571	1,471	38·8
,, ,, paper	64	474	13·5
,, ,, stone and clay	573	11,213	5·1
,, ,, water	651	5,469	11·9
,, ,, tin and quick silver	161	509	31·6
,, ,, lead and antimony	3	18	16·6

Languages.

48. The principal languages spoken in the Nizam's territories are four in number, *viz.*, Mahratti, Telegu, Kanarese, and Urdu. The Mahratti-speaking populace amounts to 31,47,745, the Telegu-speaking to 42,66,469, the Kanarese-speaking to 12,38,519, and the Urdu-speaking to 9,98,241. The numerous dialects next in importance are the Banjari, the Gond, the Gujarati, the Kaikadi, the Koya, the Tamil, and the Marwadi, while the English language is mainly spoken at Hyderabad by 6,643 men. The above dialects are spoken by the following number of men:—

Dialect.	No. of men who speak it.	Where spoken most.
Banjari	58,268	Khammam.
Marwadi	40,064	Aurangabad.
Gond	38,224	Sarpur Tandur.
Tamil.....	16,338	Hyd. Suburbs.
Koya	12,639	Khammam.
Gujarati.....	5,987	Aurangabad.
Kaikadi.....	5,294	Khammam.

Percentage of languages.

49. In every 100 men 31·97 speak Mahratti, 43·33 speak Telegu, 12·58 Kanarese, 10·14 Urdu, and 1·98 other miscellaneous dialects; thus:—

Mahratti	31·97
Telegu	43·33
Kanarese	12·58
Urdu	10·14
Other dialects	1·98
Total.....	100·00

Education.

50. Of late years, education has attracted the serious attention of the Government which has provided schools and teachers in almost

all the districts of the State, and it appears from the census statistics on this head that people have been taking great interest in educating their children. Though there may be paucity of indigenous learned men and women in the Nizam's Dominions, it is a matter of gratification to see the progress made by education during the last five years of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung's regime. The last, though not the least, measure for the promotion of education is the college known by the name of

Hyderabad College.

His Highness the Nizam's Hyderabad College which has been lately instituted and in which students have been trained up by an efficient staff of professors to pass the various examinations in the University of Madras to which it is affiliated. The college, considering the dense ignorance that once prevailed in the State, is the greatest blessing the Government could have bestowed on the State, and it is to be hoped that it will have ample reason to boast that it has reared many of the great future officers within its own sacred limits. Taking the number of students it passes every year as our guide, it is reasonable to expect that the college will work efficiently in future for the good of the natives.

51. The number of males under instruction, and those not under instruction, but able to read and write, is 66,549 and 2,47,459 respectively. This number shows that in every hundred males about 6·3 know how to read and write, and among every hundred females those able to read and write are 0·1. On the whole, only 3·2 persons in every 100 know reading and writing in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

State of education.

52. The following table shows the distribution of population according to education:—

Distribution of population according to education.

State of education.	Total No. of Hindus 88,93,181		Total No. of Mohammadans 9,25,929.		Total No. of Jains 854.		Total No. of Christians 13,614.		Total No. of Parsis 638.		Total No. of Sikhs 3,668.		Total No. of Jews 47.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under instruction, or not under instruction, but able to read and write.	2,62,617	1,889	41,523	1,229	757	2	5,307	1,746	264	94	443	...	7	2
Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	42,55,195	43,73,480	4,24,923	4,55,254	3,693	4,063	2,665	3,896	111	169	1,614	1,607	18	20

The following is the percentage of educated men among Hindus, Mohammadans, Jains, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Jews:—

Hindus	2·9
Mohammadans	4·9
Jains	8·9
Christians	51·8
Parsis	56·1
Sikhs	12·9
Jews	19·1

The following are the percentages of persons knowing how to read and write on entire population in the several surrounding provinces:—

N.-W. P. and Oudh	30·9
Madras Presidency	7·0
Central Provinces	2·9
Bombay Presidency	8·2
Berar	3·2

53. There are in the whole of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions 20,475 towns and villages which are arranged, according to their population in the following table, commencing from below 200 and rising to 50,000 and upwards of inhabitants :—

Towns and villages classified according to population.

DIVISIONS.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants.	Total number of Villages and Towns.
Western Division	1,248	1,486	887	315	67	18	17	2	...	...	...	4,040
Northern Division ...	1,491	1,266	858	381	59	20	13	2	...	...	...	4,090
North-Western Division	1,472	1,560	795	221	48	23	9	3	2	1	...	4,134
Eastern Division	1,582	1,268	799	299	63	19	2	1	...	...	...	4,033
Southern Division.....	1,295	1,263	512	156	60	17	4	2	1	1	...	3,311
Atraf-Balda District...	349	263	173	68	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	865
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total.....	7,437	7,106	4,024	1,440	306	99	45	11	3	2	2	20,475

54. The most important towns that have a population of 10,000 and upwards are given below with the number of their inhabitants :—

Names of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Serial No.	Town.	District in which situated.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	Nander	Nander	14,091	6,996	7,095
2	Busmuth	Do.	11,022	5,686	5,336
3	Nirmal.....	Indur	10,577	4,910	5,667
4	Indur	Do.	10,264	5,053	5,211
5	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	30,219	15,546	14,673
6	Jalnapur	Do.	16,199	7,912	8,287
7	Pattan	Do.	10,874	6,074	4,800
8	Hingoli	Parbhani	14,804	7,923	7,181
9	Birh.....	Birh	17,398	8,639	8,759
10	Ambajogai	Do.	12,052	5,982	6,070
11	Naraien Pait	Nagar Karnul.....	11,290	5,471	5,819
12	Gulbarga	Gulbarga.....	22,834	11,898	10,936
13	Kaliani	Do.	11,092	5,561	5,531
14	Raichur	Raichur	15,387	7,817	7,570
15	Gudwal	Do.	12,207	6,461	5,746
16	Bolarum	Atraf-Balda	13,207	6,789	6,418
17	City.....	Hyderabad	1,23,675	61,031	62,644
18	Suburbs including Secunderabad...	.....	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789

Cantonments and their population.

55. There are altogether 7 cantonments in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, two of them, Aurangabad and Jalna, are situated in the district of Aurangabad, Hingoli is in Parbhani, Lingsugur in the district of the same name, Bolarum and Secunderabad in Hyderabad Suburbs, and Mominabad or (Ambajogai) in the Birh district.

The following numbers represent the respective population of each cantonment:—

Aurangabad	9,721
Bolarum	13,207
Hingoli	11,064
Jalna.....	9,943
Lingsugur	4,377
Mominabad	4,537
Secunderabad	74,127

SUPPLEMENT.

CENSUS.—CITY HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

City and its area.

56. The City of Hyderabad, which is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi, covers an area of 2½ square miles, and the Suburbs, which include the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars, extend over an area of 19·53 square miles.

Census of Secunderabad and Residency Bazaars.

57. The Census of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars was taken through the Resident, and the results were tabulated by the Deputy Superintendent of Census operations in Berar, but as both these places form a portion of the Suburbs, the statistics of these two stations are included in the several statements treated of here.

Four divisions of the city.

58. For facilitating the operations of the Census Enumerators the City was divided into four sub-divisions which were respectively called Alhabad, Sultan Shahi, Mir Chowk, and Hussaini Plam.

Population.

59. The total population of the City, as ascertained by the present Census, is 1,23,675, of which 61,031 are males and 62,644 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 102·64 females, the number of persons per square mile being 49460·00.

Details of the city census.

60. Of the 27,127 houses 20,150 were occupied at the time of the Census and 6,997 were unoccupied. The number of persons per occupied house was 6·14 and the number of houses per square mile 1085·80. In addition to the houses shown here there were mosques, temples, &c., which were not included.

The female increase.

61. The population in each of the Divisions is nearly equal, but the total number of females is however shown to be slightly in excess of the males. This in some degree may be attributed to the large

numbers of females retained in the Zenanas of the noblemen and other wealthy Mohammadan families residing in the City.

Population of the Suburbs.

62. In the Suburbs the population is given at 2,31,287 of which 1,70,498 are males and 1,10,789 are females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 64·98 females, the number of persons per square mile being 118·43.

Population of Secunderabad.

63. Secunderabad, which, as stated in para. 57, is included in the Suburbs, and which is shown in the returns as a division, contains the largest population. It is twice that of any other Division excepting Hussaini Alum, which gives 42,688 souls to 74,127 in Secunderabad.

Details of the Suburb census.

64. The total number of houses in the Suburbs is 27,127; of these 20,150 are occupied and 6,977 unoccupied, the number of houses per square mile being 29·18 and the number of souls per occupied house 17·47.

Comparison of persons per square mile in City and Suburbs.

65. The proportion of the number of persons per square mile in the Suburbs compared with the City is very small, and this is accounted for by the fact that land in the Suburbs is more largely used for gardens and purposes of cultivation, whereas in the City there is no cultivation, though some small gardens exist attached to the houses of some of the noblemen. These are not only few but comparatively cover a very small area when contrasted with the gardens and cultivated land in the Suburbs.

Comparison of houses per square mile in City and Suburbs.

66. The number of houses in the Suburbs, though more than double that of City, still compared with the area may be considered small, inasmuch as while the number of houses per square mile in the City is 1085·80, the Suburbs show only 29·18 houses to the square mile.

Population by religion in the City.

67. Of the entire population of the City 78,025 or 63·09 per cent. are Mohammadans and 45,543 or 36·82 per cent. are Hindus. Other religions are very poorly represented, for

only 61 are shown to be the followers of the Sikh religion, and the number of Christians recorded is 44. There are no Jains, and only 2 Parsis are shown to be residing in the City.

The Mohammadans are interspersed throughout the whole City, while the Sikhs and Christians are found only in one or two of the Sultan Shahi Divisions.

In the Suburbs, the number of Hindus is in excess of the Mohammadan population, the former number 144,972 or 62·68 per cent. of the total population, while the Mohammadans amount to 74,362 or 32·15 per cent. The Suburbs contain a much larger number of Christians, Parsis, and Sikhs than are to be found in the City, and a few Jews also have been returned. The number of Christians enumerated in the Suburbs is 11,226 or 4·87 per cent. of the total population. The Parsis number 377, Sikhs 303, and the Jews so few as 46 only.

In all the divisions of the Suburbs there is a sprinkling of Christians, but they are found chiefly in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, the Residency Bazaars, and Kachiguda.

In Secunderabad, which is a British Cantonment, the number of Christians is as high as 8,172, Troop Bazaars return 1,885, and in the Residency Bazaars and Kachiguda there are 810 and 363 respectively.

The Parsis are chiefly to be found in Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars. The former returns 237 and the latter 83, while the remaining few are scattered in Troop Bazaars, Afzulgunj, and Kachiguda.

Secunderabad being a large Military Cantonment, containing a strong European force, enables Parsis to carry on a brisk trade in that Station, and to this may be attributed in a great measure their being found in larger number there than in any other portion of the City and Suburbs. Of the Parsis, who are shown to be residents of Troop Bazaars, &c., some hold appointments under His Highness the Nizam's Government, and others are engaged in trade, which is the principal characteristic feature of this enterprizing community.

Percentages of religions in City and Suburbs.

68. The following table shows the population by religion in the City and Suburbs, and the percentage of each religion on the total population :—

Religion.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	24,912	20,631	45,543	36·82	75,044	69,928	1,44,972	62·68
Mohammadan	36,050	41,975	78,025	63·09	38,322	36,040	74,362	32·15
Christian	25	19	44	0·04	6,706	4,520	11,226	4·87
Parsi	2	.....	2	0·00	217	160	377	0·16
Sikh	42	19	61	0·05	185	118	303	0·13
Jain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0·00
Jew	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	22	46	0·01
Total	61,031	62,644	1,23,675	100·00	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....

Mohammadan sub-divisions.

69. The several sects into which the Mohammadans are subdivided consist of Sunnis, Shiahs, Mahdivis, and Wahabis. Both Sunnis and Shiahs are to be found throughout the City excepting in the Aliabad Circle, where not a single Shiah has been enumerated. There are no Wahabis and only 18 Mahdivis have been returned in the City.

Mohammadan sects in the City.

70. The total number of Sunnis recorded in the City is 71,790 or 92·01 per cent. of the total Mohammadan population. The Shiahs compared with the Sunnis are very few and number only 6,217, being 7·97 per cent. on the total Mohammadan population.

The annexed table shows the Mohammadan sects in the City and the percentage of each on the total number of Mohammadans :—

Division.	Sunnis.				Shiahs.				Mahdivis.				Wahabis.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Aliabad	8,581	11,016	19,597	25·12	266	477	743	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shaih	7,864	8,828	16,692	21·40	152	199	351	0·46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk	7,420	7,968	15,388	19·72	1,744	3,086	4,830	6·19	10	7	17	0·02	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alum	9,901	10,212	20,113	25·77	111	182	293	0·37	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
Total	33,766	38,024	71,790	92·01	2,273	3,944	6,217	7·97	11	7	18	0·02	...	...	...	...

71. Of the total Mohammadan population in the Suburbs, 69,157 or 93·00 per cent. are Sunnis and 1,606 or 216 per cent. are Shiahs. A large number of Mahdivis is found in the Suburbs where 3,565 or 44·74 per cent. are returned. There are very few Wahabis, and of the 21 recorded nearly the whole or 18 are enumerated in Secunderabad, 1 in the Residency Bazaars, and 2 in the Troop Bazaars.

Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs.

The annexed table gives the Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs and the percentage of each on the total population :—

Division.	Sunnis.				Shiahs.				Mahdivis.				Wahabis.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Aliabad	4,812	4,605	9,417	6·6	14	7	21	·009	66	75	141	·06	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shai	5,556	4,583	10,139	4·3	28	70	98	·02	22	...	22	·009	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk	7,146	7,243	14,389	6·2	299	471	770	·3	980	1,169	2,149	·2	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alum	8,215	7,256	15,471	6·6	77	65	142	·06	291	373	664	·2	2	...	2	...
British Cantonment and Railway Station	10,233	9,508	19,741	8·5	287	288	575	·2	272	317	589	...	11	8	19	·008
Total	35,962	33,195	69,157	29·9	705	901	1,606	0·6	1,631	1,934	3,565	1·5	13	8	21	·009

Christians in the City.

72. Of the 44 Christians returned in the City, 27 are Roman Catholics, 3 Protestants, and 14 are unspecified as to denomination.

Arranged according to nationalities, the 27 Roman Catholics above referred to represent 3 Eurasians, 1 other European or American, and 23 come under unspecified.

The 3 Protestants that have been recorded are Eurasians, and of the 14 unspecified 5 are natives, while the nationality of the remainder has not been returned.

Christians in the Suburbs.

73. The annexed table shows the several denominations of Christians in the Suburbs arranged according to nationality :—

SECTS.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Wesleyan.	Mission Church.	Greek.	Protestants.	Lutherans.	Unspecified.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
British born	1,998	462	309	1	1	81	...	...	4	...	8	2,364
Other British	552	161	41	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	20	803
Other European or Americans	31	63	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Eurasians	760	512	59	1	51	...	...	1	85	1	41	1,511
Unspecified	348	425	2	5	6	3	...	...	3	...	288	1,080
Natives	400	3,797	19	...	1	2	8	...	45	...	599	4,871
Total	4,089	5,420	430	7	62	100	8	1	152	1	956	11,226

It will be seen that in the Suburbs, the Roman Catholics form the strongest Christian body. They number 5,420, and this figure is composed chiefly of natives who number as many as 3,797; next in number comes the Church of England which returns 4,089, and to this figure may fairly be added the Protestants, in which case the total rises to 4,241. The Presbyterians return 430 members, the Wesleyans 100, Methodists 62, Baptists 7, and the Mission Church 8. In addition to these 1 Lutheran has been recorded, and 1 member of the Greek Church. 956 have mentioned no sect in particular, and have consequently been included in the unspecified.

According to nationality, leaving aside the natives who form 43·39 per cent. of the Christian community, British-born are the more numerous. They make up 25·51 per cent. and the Eurasians number 1,511 or 130·46 per cent. Other British subjects amount to 803 or 7·18 per cent., and other European or American subjects 97 or ·86 per cent. of the total Christians.

The Christian element is the strongest in Secunderabad, and this may be attributed to the presence there of a large European force. Missionaries, too, have selected Secunderabad as a field for their labours, and the large number of Christians which are found among natives there may be said to be principally due to the energetic and successful work carried out by them.

Civil condition of the City.

74. The results obtained in connection with the civil condition of the people of the City as shown in the recent Census are embodied in the table given below :—

Divisions.	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Unspecified.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aliabad	5,487	913	6,400	8,689	1,436	10,125	562	725	1,287	...	13,017	13,017
Sultan Shai ...	5,731	1,763	7,494	8,921	3,072	11,993	953	1,840	2,793	205	9,372	9,577
Mir Chowk ...	6,390	2,122	8,512	7,260	2,099	9,359	716	1,313	2,029	...	9,319	9,319
Hussaini Alum.	6,393	1,703	8,096	8,924	2,645	11,569	684	1,276	1,960	116	10,029	10,145
Total.....	24,001	6,501	30,502	33,794	9,252	43,046	2,915	5,154	8,069	321	41,737	42,058

At first sight the excess in males among single and married persons would seem to be extraordinarily high compared with the females under these two heads, and this may be attributed to the fact that both the wealthy Mohammadans and Hindus in this part of the country were greatly averse to supplying particulars of age, conjugal condition of females, &c., in their families, and enquiries under these heads were taken as insult.

As such objections were anticipated, and it was considered inadvisable to press for information on these points, clear and

explicit instructions were issued to Census officials to refrain from pressing any enquiries regarding the female members of any family where any objections were raised, and to use no coercion in obtaining a reply.

As was expected, but little information under these heads was forthcoming, and consequently such females, whose conjugal condition could not be obtained, were, as a matter of course, entered under head unspecified.

Another reason for the excess in males may be attributed to the very common custom among the lower orders in particular, who come to Hyderabad for employment, of leaving their wives in the districts or wherever their native place may be.

If, however, the females entered under head unspecified were distributed under the two columns of females under single and married, the number of males and females in both cases would be nearly equal, and the apparent excess in the one and the deficiency in the other would disappear.

While under the above circumstances the accuracy of the figures representing the conjugal condition of the population is not thoroughly reliable, it is also impossible to ascertain from the available data whether the custom of the country, which permits men to have more wives than one, is followed or not—apparently it is—and the great excess in females under head widowed, compared with the widowed males, corroborates the supposition that polygamy, if not at present, was at one time followed, and hence the large number of females returned under head widowed.

Conjugal condition in the Suburbs.

75. The conjugal condition of the population in the Suburbs is given in the following table :—

Divisions.	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Unspecified.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aliabad	7,311	1,998	9,309	8,840	3,476	12,316	887	2,363	3,250	...	7,962	7,962
Sultan Shai	5,790	2,108	7,898	9,582	5,074	14,656	1,040	2,673	3,713	...	5,372	5,372
Mir Chowk	6,875	3,038	9,913	8,979	4,845	13,824	757	2,168	2,925	...	6,763	6,763
Hussaini Alum	9,058	3,970	13,028	12,636	7,332	19,968	1,271	3,100	4,371	19	5,282	5,301
British Cantonments and Railway Stations	23,867	14,259	38,126	21,507	20,124	41,631	2,079	8,682	10,961	...	...	...
Total ...	52,901	25,373	78,274	61,544	40,851	1,02,395	6,034	19,186	25,220	19	25,379	25,398

In the Suburbs, as in the City, the single and married males are in excess of the females, and the explanation on these points in connection with the City is equally applicable. The number of single persons returned in the Suburbs is 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males and 25,373 are females. The married persons are 1,02,395, of these 61,544 are males and 40,851 females.

Among the widowed, 25,220 persons are returned, of whom 6,034 are males and 19,186 are females. 25,398 persons are shown as unspecified, and of these only 19 are shown to be males and 25,379 females.

Of the total Hindu population in the City, 30,502 are single, viz., 24,001 males and 6,501 females. The number married amounts to 43,046, of whom 33,794 are males and 9,252 females, and the widowed being 2,915 males and 5,154 females. These figures, as explained in the preceding para., can hardly be considered to represent correctly the civil condition of the population, when so large a number of persons, viz., 321 males, 41,737 females have furnished no particulars as to their civil condition. These have consequently been entered under column unspecified.

In the Suburbs the number of persons recorded as single amount to 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males, and 25,373 females. The number who have entered the marriage state is somewhat higher, as this amounts to 1,02,395, viz., 61,544 males and 40,851 females, while the widowed consist of 6,034 males and 19,186 females. In the Suburbs the number of persons from whom it has not been possible to ascertain particulars in respect to civil condition, though high in itself, is somewhat less compared with the number in the City. The figures under head unspecified in the Suburbs consist of only 19 males and 25,379 females.

Civil condition according to religion.

76. The following table shows the civil condition of the population of the City and Suburbs according to religion :—

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

	City.											
	Hindus.				Mohammadans.				Christians.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohammadan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
Single	8,307	3,259	11,566	25·39	15,672	8,238	18,910	24·23	15	4	19	43·18
Married	15,116	6,199	21,315	44·60	18,632	3,044	21,676	27·78	10	7	17	38·63
Widowed.....	1,385	3,587	4,972	10·91	1,529	1,563	3,092	3·96	...	2	2	4·54
Unspecified ...	104	7,586	7,690	16·88	217	34,130	34,347	44·02	...	6	6	13·63

SUBURBS.

HINDUS.				MOHAMMADANS.				CHRISTIANS.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohammadan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
30,560	16,762	47,322	32·64	17,481	6,341	23,822	32·03	4,702	2,194	6,896	61·42
40,396	31,057	71,453	49·28	19,092	7,953	27,045	36·36	1,814	1,702	3,516	31·32
4,088	14,615	18,703	12·40	1,730	3,999	5,729	7·70	190	549	739	6·58
.....	7,494	7,494	5·16	19	17,747	17,766	23·89	...	...	75	0·67

Remarks on the foregoing statement.

76. It will be seen from the above table that the difference in the percentage between single and married Hindus and Mohammadans is not excessive, while the percentage of the total number shown as unspecified is nearly treble, and this, as explained previously, is due to the people here being generally averse to giving particulars required in connection with the Census.

If the small percentage both of the Hindu and Mohammadan married females is accepted as correct it would certainly indicate that in neither of these religious persuasions is child-marriage followed to any great extent, but it has to be observed that of the total Hindu females in the City and Suburbs 1,701 have not given their age, and 3,194 Mohammadan females also have withheld this information. In addition to these so many as 16,986 Hindu and 92,007 Mohammadan females have neither furnished their ages nor the required particulars as regards civil condition, and while thus in the dark in connection with these points it is not possible to arrive at any accurate conclusions.

It is however probable that in the event of a Census being again taken, the difficulties that had to be contended against on the last occasion in obtaining the required particulars will not be so great in the next one, as the majority of the people will have found out for themselves that the information sought in connection with the Census is not obtained with inquisitive motives but simply for the Government to acquaint itself with the condition of its people.

Castes.

77. The chief castes of Hyderabad are distributed under four different heads, viz., Hindus, Other Hindus, Original Tribes, and Mohammadan Tribes. Under the first heading there are two sub-divisions, viz., Brahmins and Rajputs. The second heading, Other Hindus, comprises 216 sub-divisions, the Aboriginal tribes 10, and the Mohammadan tribes consist of 4 only.

City castes.

77. In the City the Brahmins amount to 6,064 or 1·33 per cent. of the total population, the Rajputs number 2,775 or 0·60 per cent., but the total number of persons comprising the several sub-divisions amount to 36,644 or 84·3 per cent. The Aborigines are comparatively few and number only 60.

Of the Mohammadan tribes returned in this statement, the Sheiks amount to 44,291 or 5·67 per cent.; of the total population, the Syeds number 18,007 or 3·56 per cent., the Moghals 3,380 or 0·43 per cent., and the Pathans 6,939 or 0·89 per cent.

In the statistics obtained at the recent Census no particulars are available as regards the several sub-divisions of Brahmins and Rajputs. All that is ascertainable is the total number of each class. If, however, the sub-divisions could have been shown the particulars relating to each would have been of some interest.

Castes in the Suburbs.

78. In the Suburbs the Brahmins amount to 8,068 or 5·56 per cent. on the total Hindu population, the Rajputs 6,115 or 4·21 per cent., Other Hindus amount to 1,29,790 or 89·52 per cent., and the Aboriginal tribes 987 or 0·68 per cent. Of the Mohammadan tribes, 48,059 or 64·62 per cent. are Sheiks and 10,583 or 14·23 per cent. are Syeds. The Moghals amount to 2,921 or 39·28 per cent., and the Pathans 7,618 or 10·24 per cent.

The number of persons, though Mohammadans, who had not mentioned the tribe to which they belong, amount to 10,589 and are shown in the statement under column unspecified.

Percentages of Hindu castes.

79. The following table represents for the City and Suburbs the percentage of the aggregate number of each class of Hindus shown under various sub-divisions on the total Hindu population :—

Castes.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Brahmins	3,439	2,625	6,064	1·55	4,787	3,281	8,068	0·64
Rajputs	1,571	1,204	2,775	0·61	3,360	2,755	6,115	0·14
Other Hindus	19,854	16,790	36,644	8·04	66,380	63,410	1,29,790	0·03
Aboriginal Tribes	48	12	60	...	511	476	987	0·10

Percentages of Mohammadan castes.

80. Similar percentage of the aggregate number of Mohammadan tribes on the total Mohammadan population in the City and Suburbs are given in the following statement :—

Castes.	City.				Suburbs.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Sheik	20,915	23,376	44,291	5·68	24,889	23,160	48,059	64·62
Syed	7,655	10,352	18,007	2·31	5,386	5,197	10,583	14·23
Moghal	1,510	1,870	3,380	0·43	1,494	1,427	2,921	39·28
Pathan	3,831	3,108	6,939	0·89	3,976	3,642	7,618	10·24

"Other Hindus" are more numerous in the Suburbs than in the City.

81. The table given below shows the number of each caste under "Other Hindus" in the City and Suburbs and the percentage of each on total Hindu population, when the members of each number 1,000 and upwards:—

Table of Other Hindus in the City and Suburbs.

	CITY.				SUBURBS.			
	Total of each Caste.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.	Total of each Caste.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
Bailijau	...	...	...	...	1,102	992	2,094	1·37
Baider Kulam	...	...	...	...	806	827	1,633	1·12
Bhoi or Bhesta	1,189	210	1,399	3·30	995	757	1,752	1·20
Chambar	...	...	...	...	2,643	2,645	5,288	3·64
Durje	...	...	...	...	594	546	1,140	0·78
Dhangar	535	540	1,075	2·36	2,997	2,957	5,954	4·10
Golla	...	...	...	...	1,013	908	1,921	1·32
Kalal	...	...	...	...	820	779	1,599	1·10
Kamati	...	...	...	...	2,967	2,858	5,825	4·01
Kayaith	1,057	1,020	2,077	4·56	...	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	...	...	680	607	1,287	0·88
Kunbis	...	...	...	...	2,553	2,410	4,963	3·42
Loadhi	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,155	2,434	1·67
Mahars	3,494	3,649	7,143	15·68	12,351	13,169	25,520	17·66
Mang	...	...	...	...	1,692	1,889	3,581	2·47
Hajam	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,015	2,089	1·44
Mahratti	1,696	1,549	3,245	7·12	2,720	2,664	5,384	3·71
Marwadi	1,102	586	1,688	3·70	1,909	1,038	2,947	2·03
Munirwar	1,131	1,115	2,246	4·93	4,067	4,238	8,305	5·72
Mutralse	...	...	...	...	931	999	1,930	1·33
Pareet	...	...	...	...	711	648	1,359	2·93
Paria	...	...	...	...	2,548	2,435	4,983	3·43
Sonar	...	...	...	...	869	844	1,713	1·18
Sutar	...	...	...	...	817	732	1,549	1·06
Telinga	4,574	4,046	8,620	18·92	7,454	7,165	14,619	10·08
Wani or Banya	...	...	...	...	570	487	1,057	0·72

Of the several castes in the City and Suburbs enumerated under Other Hindus, the Mahars and Telingas are the more numerous. Of the former in the City there are 7,143 and in the Suburbs so many as 25,520. The Telingas are not found to be so numerous in the Suburbs as the Mahars, for here they amount only to 14,619, but they are shown in large numbers in the City where 8,620 souls have been enumerated.

Comparing the number of Telingas with those of other castes excepting Mahars, it seems probable that the poorer classes who gave Telinga as their caste either did not sufficiently understand the term caste or had no idea of the caste to which they belonged. Telinga is a term generally applied to the natives of Telingana, but Hindus of the caste in this part of the country generally call themselves Telingas. There is therefore reason to believe that at the time of the Census the lower and ignorant classes of Hindus gave in Telinga as their caste, and the enumerators without ascertaining details got over the difficulty by just inserting what was told them. The other castes under the head "Other Hindus" represent so few members that any analysis of them would hardly be of interest.

Languages.

82. Fifteen languages are recorded as the mother-tongue of the population in the City, the most common being Urdu, Telugu, Mahratti, Arabic, Marwadi and Gujrati. Urdu, the language of the dominant race, as might be expected, is pre-eminently the most generally in use throughout the City. It is the mother-tongue of 83,169 or 67·25 per cent. of the total population. It is the language used by the upper classes and by all educated natives, and is the vernacular in which papers, journals, and general correspondence are written. Persian is the official language of the Government, but it differs slightly from that now spoken in Persia.

27,573 persons have given Telugu as their mother-tongue or 22·29 per cent. of the whole, the number returned as speaking Mahratti is 5,262 or 4·25 per cent., Arabic 3,797 or 3·07 per cent., Marwadi 1,792 or 1·44 per cent., and Gujrati 864 or 0·69 per cent.

Languages and the percentages of men who speak them.

83. For the sake of convenience the following table is attached showing the several languages which are recorded as the mother-tongue

of the population in the City, the total number of persons who speak each language, and the percentage they bear to the total population :—

Languages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic	2,630	1,167	3,797	2·13	0·94	3·07
Beluchi	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Cashmerian	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....
English	23	17	40	0·02	0·01	0·03
Gujrati	369	495	864	0·29	0·40	0·69
Kanarese	312	253	565	0·25	0·20	0·45
Mahratti	2,835	2,427	5,262	2·29	1·96	4·25
Marwadi	1,167	625	1,792	.....	.....	1·44
Persian	108	99	207	0·09	0·08	0·17
Punjabi	29	9	38	0·02	.....	0·03
Pushtu	267	61	328	0·21	0·05	0·26
Tamil	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Telugu	14,340	13,233	27,573	11·59	10·70	22·29
Turkish	11	7	18	.....	.....	0·01
Urdu	38,925	44,244	83,169	31·48	35·77	67·25
Total.....	61,031	62,644	1,23,675	49·34	50·66	100·00

General observations.

84. To avoid any misapprehension it may be explained here that the number of persons born in any one country does not correspond with the number of those speaking the vernacular of the said country. This at first sight might perhaps be looked upon as an inaccuracy, but in reality it is not so. For instance, it is possible that either a Mohammadan or a European family or persons of any other nationality might have had occasion to reside for a time in foreign countries, and the children born during their residence there cannot be expected to adopt the language of their birth-place as their mother-tongue. Though born in a foreign country they would naturally speak their own mother-tongue, and if residing in their own native country at the time of the Census will of course give the name of their foreign land as their birth-place, but would certainly give their mother-tongue as the language they speak and not the language of their birth-place. It therefore cannot be expected that the number of persons born in any one country should correspond with the number speaking the language of that country.

85. In the Suburbs Telugu is the prevalent language, and is the mother-tongue of 99,980 persons or 43·23 per cent. of the whole. The next highest percentage is of the Urdu-speaking people, who amount to 90,886 or 39·28 per cent. Persons who have given Tamil as their mother-tongue number 14,283 or 6·17 per cent. The number of persons who speak Mahratti amount to 12,459 or 5·39 per cent. Persons whose mother-tongue is English amount to 5,519 or 2·38 per cent., Marwadi 3,982 or 1·72 per cent., and Gujrati 1,212 or 0·52 per cent. Persons speaking other languages are comparatively few, but for facility of reference, the several languages spoken in the Suburbs, the total number of persons speaking each language, and the percentage of each on the total population is shown in the following table:—

Important languages of the Suburbs.

Languages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic	742	262	1,004	0·32	0·11	0·43
Bengali	21	18	39	.....	.....	0·01
Beluchi	17	9	26	.....	.....	0·01
Chinese	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
English	3,911	1,608	5,519	1·69	0·69	2·38
French	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....
German	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Gujrati	708	504	1,212	0·30	0·22	0·52
Irish	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Italian	17	29	46	.....	.....	0·02
Kaikadi	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Kanarese	539	468	1,007	0·23	0·20	0·43
Komati	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mahratti	6,540	5,919	12,459	2·82	2·55	5·38
Marwadi	2,533	1,449	3,982	1·09	0·63	1·72
Persian	73	56	129	0·03	0·02	0·05
Portugueso	40	40	80	.....	.....	.....
Punjabi	103	51	154	.....	.....	.....
Pushtu	259	96	355	.....	.....	.....
Scottish	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tamil	7,219	7,064	14,283	.....	.....	.....
Telugu	50,146	49,834	99,980	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Urdu	47,565	43,321	90,886	.....	.....	.....
Uriya	29	35	64	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....	.....	.....

The European element is chiefly found in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, and the Residency Bazaars. Secunderabad contains comparatively very few Urdu-speaking persons, and nearly two-

thirds of the people who have given Telugu and Tamil as their mother-tongue are resident of that place.

The Tamil-speaking persons are chiefly from Madras and its vicinity, the Telugu element comes from the Telingana Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and for the most part belong to the Dravadian race, the aboriginal stock prior to the Aryan invasion, and from parts of the Madras Presidency where the Telugu language is prevalent. The Urdu-speaking people consists chiefly of children of the soil and immigrants from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and doubtless a few from other provinces. Persons who have given Mahratti and Kanarese as their mother-tongue are chiefly descendants of the Aryan stock, and are from the Mahrattwari and Carnatic Districts of the Hyderabad Dominions and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency where these languages are chiefly spoken.

The other languages spoken in the Suburbs so closely resemble the names of the countries of which they form the vernacular that it is unnecessary to enter into details here as regards whence the immigrants speaking the several languages come.

Population by birth-place.

86. Out of a total population of 1,23,675 in the City, 59,279 or 7·93 per cent. were born within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Birth-places of people enumerated in the City.

87. The following abstract shows the birth-places of the people enumerated at the recent Census:—

Languages.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on Total Population.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Inside Asia.						
Inside the Indian Empire.						
Within the province	1,12,011	52,732	59,279	90·56	42·63	47·93
In other provinces	8,463	5,747	2,716	6·84	4·64	2·20
Outside the Indian Empire.						
In other countries	3,130	2,503	627	2·54	2·02	0·52
Outside Asia:						
Africa	69	47	22	0·05	0·04	0·01
America	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	1	1	.....	0·01	.....	.....
Total	1,23,675	61,031	62,644	100·00	49·33	50·65

As might be expected, the population of the City of Hyderabad is composed chiefly of the children of the soil. The immigrants amount only to 9,185 or 7·42 per cent. of the whole. Of these 2,079 or 1·68 per cent. come from the North-West Provinces, 1,874 or 1·51 per cent. from the Madras Presidency, 1,430 or 1·15 per cent. from the Punjab, and 1,571 or 1·27 per cent. from Rajputana. Aliens coming from other countries are chiefly from Arabia and Afghanistan. These amount to 2,663 and 292 respectively. Of recent years a check has been placed on the influx of Arabs into Hyderabad. No Arab landing at Bombay from his native country is permitted to proceed to Hyderabad excepting under a pass granted by the Bombay Government. This pass is issued after ascertaining the wishes of this Government, and in cases only where the immigrant is connected with Hyderabad by marriage or has been born in the country. Further immigration of Arabs is therefore virtually prohibited.

Arab immigration.

88. Hyderabad has long been reputed to be the rendezvous of a monstrous Arab population, and at one time, especially prior to the administration of Sir Salar Jung, the large force of Arab mercenaries resident in the country attempted to overawe the Government, and tried to show they were masters of the State. Means were subsequently used to diminish their numbers and influence within bounds, so that their presence is no longer a source of danger to the State. Still the number of persons above shown, viz., 2,663 as immigrants from Arabia, would perhaps lead to the impression that the real number of Arabs in the City has been purposely withheld in this report. This however is not the case, as the number above stated refers solely to those born in Arabia. The more numerous body styled Arabs, which is found in Hyderabad, is composed of the descendants of immigrants from Arabia, but who have been born in this country and have become indigenous to the soil. These of course are not included in the figure quoted above.

Rohilla immigration.

89. The Rohillas also, who are chiefly immigrants from Northern India and Afghanistan, are not now so numerous as they were at one time. These mercenaries were employed by Government at one time, in large numbers, by local Jamadars and Native Chiefs,

and in short by any one who could afford to pay them. Not unfrequently they formed bands among themselves and looted and ravaged the country, until their outrages had to be suppressed by the Hyderabad Contingent troops, against which force they had become so formidable as on several occasions to offer battle on equal terms. The reckless habits and swashbuckler manners made the Rohillas sought after as mercenaries, and their swords were always at the command of those who paid them most. After the accession to power of H. E. Sir Salar Jung the number of the Rohillas in the Government service was very considerably reduced, and the plunderers who had long laid waste the districts were for the most part deported, while many of them were after trial transported to the Andamans.

Birth-places of people enumerated in the City.

90. Population of the Suburbs distributed according to birth-place stands thus:—

Languages.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Inside Asia.						
Inside the Indian Empire.						
Within the province	1,92,617	97,052	95,565	83·28	41·96	41·32
In other provinces	34,666	19,904	14,762	14·98	8·60	6·38
Outside the Indian Empire.						
In other countries	902	727	175	·3	·2	·1
Outside Asia.						
Africa	134	123	11			
America	5	2	3			
Australasia	2	1	1			
Europe	2,960	2,688	272	1·27	1·16	·11
At Sea	1	1	...			
Total	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789	65·15	33·94	31·21

In the Suburbs as in the City the main population consists of natives of the soil. The latter, it will be observed, amount to 1,92,617 souls, or 83·27 per cent. of the whole.

The largest number of immigrants comes from the Madras Presidency, viz., 21,517 or 9·30 per cent. This high percentage is chiefly due to the presence of the Madras Troops in Secunderabad, and it is not unreasonable to suppose also that private employment and service under His Highness the Nizam's Government also have tempted a great many Madrasees to settle down at Hyderabad.

The next highest percentage is of the immigrants from the North-Western Provinces. They number 3,303 or 1·38 per cent. on the total population. Many of these, it may be said, have been attracted by employment under His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government, while others have been induced to immigrate to Hyderabad for purposes of trade.

Representatives from the Bombay Presidency number 2,107 or 0·91 per cent., and consist chiefly of the trading classes. Of recent years labourers too are found to immigrate in large numbers in connection with Railway and other works.

Immigrants from Rajputana consist chiefly of Marwadi merchants and traders and their employès. These amount to 3,483 or 1·50 per cent. on the total population.

Persons born in the Central Provinces are not quite as many as from the other provinces. They number 2,104 or 0·91 and are chiefly residents of Secunderabad, where, it is believed, they are principally engaged in trade.

Asiatic countries "outside the Indian Empire" are but poorly represented in the Suburbs, and the figures returned under these divisions are inconsiderable and not of sufficient importance as to enable any useful inference to be drawn from them.

In countries "outside Asia" the largest number is shown to have been born in Europe, viz., 2,960. Of these 2,073 are born in England, 416 in Ireland, 375 in Scotland, 39 in France, and 34 in Italy. Of the remainder 5 are from Germany, 1 from Russia, and 1 from Switzerland, while 7 have specified no particular country, but have simply mentioned Europe. Nearly three-fourths of the Europeans that have been enumerated are found in Secunderabad, and are no doubt connected in one way or another with the European and Native Troops garrisoning that station.

State of education in the City.

91. The statistics obtained in the recent Census show a great want of education amongst the masses of the people. In the City, out of a population of 1,23,675 no less than 1,09,661 or 88·66 per cent. are returned as neither under instruction nor able to read and write. The educated, that is to say, those who can read and write, number only 11,612 or 9·39 per cent.; of these 11,446 are males, while the females only amount to 166. Neither does the prospect appear very promising as regards the rising generation, as only 2,402 persons or 1·94 per cent. are under instruction, of whom the females number only 41.

The following table is intended to show the state of the male and female education among the various nationalities in the City :—

STATE OF MALE AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	24,912	517	2·07	4,481	17·98	20,631
Mohammadans	36,050	1,837	5·09	6,948	19·27	41,975
Jains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christians	25	6	24·00	12	48·00	19
Parsis	2	.....	.....	2	100·00	.....
Sikhs	42	1	2·38	3	7·14	19
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61,031	2,361	3·86	11,446	18·75	62,644

Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Both Sexes.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	0·08	63	0·30	45,543	535	1·17	4,544	9·98
21	0·05	99	0·23	78,025	1,858	2·38	7,047	9·03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10·52	4	21·05	44	8	18·18	16	36·36
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	100·00
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1	1·64	3	4·91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	0·06	166	3·26	1,23,675	2,402	1·94	11,612	9·39

From the above it will be observed that the males amongst Mohammadans in respect to education are in advance of the Hindu males, for of the 36,050 Mohammadan males in the City 1,837 or 5·09 per cent. are under instruction, and 6,948 or 19·27 per cent. are able to read and write, while of the Hindus only 517 or 2·07 per cent. are learning and 4,481 or 17·98 per cent. are educated.

The other religious divisions, such as Christians, Sikhs, number so few within the City that no inference can be drawn as to their condition.

Both among Hindus and Mohammadans, female education is almost totally neglected. This however is nothing new for India. Of the 20,631 Hindu females only 18 or 0·08 are under instruction, 63 or 0·30 per cent. able to read and write, and of the Mohammadan female population amounting to 41,97,521 or 0·05 per cent. are learning and 99 or 0·23 per cent. educated.

It will thus be seen that there is one educated to 10·65 of the total population, one under instruction to 51·48, and according to sex 1 educated to every 10·80 and 1 under instruction to every 52·38 males, and 1 educated to every 745·03, and 1 learning to every 3016·46 females.

State of education in the Suburbs.

92. As may be expected education is more general in the Suburbs, on account of the European and Eurasian residents there; it would therefore be scarcely fair to compare their returns with those of the City.

In the Suburbs, the uneducated number 19,9,423 or 86·21 per cent. of the total population, the number under instruction is 6,428 or 2·78 per cent., and those able to read and write amount to 25,436 or 11·00 per cent. Classified according to religion the population stands thus:—

STATE OF EDUCATION.

RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	75,044	2,566	3·41	12,798	17·05	69,928
Mohammadans	38,322	2,289	5·97	6,785	17·70	36,040
Jains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christians	6,706	784	11·69	3,867	57·66	4,520
Parsis	217	42	19·35	122	56·22	160
Sikhs	185	1	0·54	33	28·64	118
Jews	24	.....	.....	6	25·00	22
Total.....	1,20,498	5,682	4·71	23,611	19·59	1,10,789

Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.		Both sexes.	Under Instruction.		Able to read and write.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
127	0·18	410	0·58	1,44,972	2,693	1·85	13,208	9·38
185	0·51	389	1·07	74,362	2,474	3·32	7,174	9·64
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	9·42	971	21·48	11,226	1,210	10·77	4,838	43·09
6	3·75	55	34·37	377	48	12·73	177	46·95
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	1	0·33	33	10·89
2	9·09	.....	.....	46	2	4·34	6	13·04
746	0·67	1,825	1·64	2,31,287	6,428	2·78	25,436	11·00

In the Suburbs, too, the Hindus are behind the Mohammadans as regards education, for of the total Hindu population 13,208 or 9·38 per cent. are educated, 2,693 or 1·85 per cent. are under instruction, while of the Mohammadans who number 74,362, 7,174 or 9·64 per cent. are educated, and 2,474 or 3·32 per cent. under instruction. Of the Christians 1,210 or 10·77 per cent. are learning and 4,838 or 43·09 per cent. educated. The Parsis return 177 or 46·95 per cent. educated and 48 or 12·73 per cent. learning, and the Sikhs 33 or 10·89 per cent. learned and 1 or 0·33 per cent. under instruction.

The number of Jews is so unimportant that no deduction can be drawn as to their condition.

Of the female population of the Suburbs, 1,825 or 1·64 per cent. are educated and 746 or 0·67 per cent. under instruction. The percentage of the number of educated among Mohammadans is higher than among Hindus—0·51 and 0·18, but the percentage of the number under instruction is higher among the Hindus than the Mohammadans, as the former return 6·58 and the latter 1·07. The figures under these two heads among Christians and Parsis are very satisfactory, when the number of Native-Christians is taken into account and tend to prove that education is appreciated by these classes. The total number of Christian females in the Suburbs is 4,520, of whom 971 or 21·48 per cent. are educated and 426 or 9·42 per cent. are under instruction. Of the Parsi females who number 160, 6 or 3·75 per cent. are under instruction and 55 or 34·37 per cent. educated.

In the Suburbs there is thus 1 educated person to every 9·09 of the population and 1 to every 35·98 under instruction. According to sex one male in every 9·78 is educated, and 1 in every 40·70 is under instruction, while the proportion among females is one in every 126·73 and 310·03 respectively.

Former modes of education

93. Till recent years education was at a very low ebb in Hyderabad, but great efforts are now being made to remedy this defect. Among the wealthy and well-to-do families private tuition was always the rule, and such of the middle and lower classes as had a desire to learn attended the indigenous schools which were

few in number. All that the scholars acquired by this means consisted of the reading of the Koran and the rudiments of the Persian or Hindustani language, which they considered ample for all requirements.

Such a state of things happily does not now exist. The reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung in this respect have opened a wide field for the display and use of talent and ability. The advent of educated and intelligent persons from other provinces in India has also acted as an incentive and has created a great desire for learning among all classes.

The present zeal for education.

94. Under the present liberal and enlightened Government numerous schools and colleges have been established both in the City and Suburbs presided over in many cases by University graduates, where not only Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani are taught, but instruction in English is also imparted up to a high standard. In addition to the Government schools, other institutions for the instruction of European and Eurasian children exist both at Secunderabad and Chadarghat, maintained by subscriptions supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government. Missionaries, too, have not been backward in the diffusion of education, and the schools established through their exertions have also done much good in this respect among the lower classes particularly.

The Medical and Engineering Colleges.

95. A Medical and a Civil Engineering College have also been established at Hyderabad, and during the period they have been in existence these institutions have prepared many students for the Government service. The State in some cases allows each student a small monthly allowance for his support during his course of study, and those who pass successfully out of the Medical College are generally employed in the districts at the more important stations, while the students from the Engineering College are absorbed into the Public Works Department. Both these institutions are under European supervision.

Insanity in the City.

96. In the whole City the number of persons of unsound mind returned is 28 or ·02 per cent. of the population, half of whom are Hindus and half Mohammadans.

CITY.—*Persons of unsound mind :—*

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage to Total Population.
Hindus	14	12	2	·03
Mohammadans	14	10	4	·02
Total.....	28	22	6	·02

Of the total number of Hindu insanes 12 are males and 2 females, and of Mohammadans 10 males and 4 females.

There is one insane person in every 4,417 of the population, one insane in every 2,774 males, and one in every 10,440 females.

Insanity in the Suburbs.

97. In Suburbs the total number of persons of unsound mind recorded is 49 or ·02 per cent. of the population. Of the 22 Hindus returned, 16 are males and 6 females, and of the 25 Mohammadans 22 are males and 3 females, the remaining 2 are Christians,—1 male and 1 female.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	22	16	6	·01
Mohammadans	25	22	3	·02
Christians	2	1	1	·00
Total.....	49	39	10	·02

There is therefore one insane in every 4,720 of the population, 1 insane in every 4,930 males, and 1 in every 23,128 females.

Contrasted with the total population, the number of insanes recorded both in the City and Suburbs seems to be very small, as it is probable that the term unsound mind was not

sufficiently understood by the Enumerators generally, and it would appear that imbeciles and idiots were not included in the schedules, lunatics only returned under the head of "Persons of unsound mind."

Table of insanes by age.

98. The following statement shows the number of insanes in the City and Suburbs classed according to age and the proportion they bear to the population :—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	28	22	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	4	..	7	2	2	3	2	...	2	...	·02
Suburbs	49	39	10	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	5	3	10	2	7	1	4	...	·02
Total.....	77	61	16	2	...	3	2	2	1	6	2	9	...	12	5	12	5	9	1	6	...	·02

From the above statement it will be seen that both in the City and Suburbs there are more insanes among males than among females, and the largest number is found to be in the City under ages ranging from 30 to 60 years.

No special institution exists either in the City or the Suburbs for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, and as no registers are kept of these unfortunates, the accuracy of the figures recorded by the Census Enumerators cannot be tested.

Insanity may be attributed in Hyderabad, as elsewhere, both to physical and moral causes, and in the absence of any particular enquiry, no special cause can be shown to exist here for the spread of it, apart from those already generally known.

Blindness in the City.

99. The total number of blind persons enumerated in the City amounts to 74 or ·05 per cent. of the total population, 33 of whom are

Hindus and 41 Mohammadans. Of the Hindus 21 are males and 12 females, and of the Mohammadans 23 males and 18 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	33	21	12	·07
Mohammadans	41	23	18	·05
Total.....	74	44	30	·05

There is thus 1 blind in the City to every 1,671 of the total population.

As regards sex 1 male is shown in every 1,387 of that sex to be suffering from this infirmity, and 1 in every 3,032 amongst the females; or ·07 and ·03 per cent. among males and females respectively.

Blindness in the Suburbs.

100. In the Suburbs the number of blind recorded is 212 or 138 more than in the City; of these 81 or ·09 per cent. are Mohammadans, *i.e.*, 56 males and 25 females, while the blind amongst Hindus number 128 or ·08 per cent. of whom 68 are males and 60 females; the remainder returned as blind is composed of Christians, viz., 1 male and 2 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	128	68	60	·08
Mohammadans	81	56	25	·09
Christians	3	1	2	·02
Total.....	212	125	87	·09

In the Suburbs there is one blind person to every 1,091 population, and as to sex there is to be found one blind in every 1,364 males and one in every 1,273 females.

101. The following statement shows the number of blind returned in the City and Suburbs according to age, and the proportion they bear to total population:—

Table of blind persons by age.

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	74	44	30	1	1	1	...	7	2	3	2	6	1	10	9	8	5	5	4	3	6	·05
Suburbs.....	212	125	87	2	3	10	4	14	2	3	9	9	7	20	8	19	10	13	8	35	36	·09
Total.....	286	169	117	3	4	11	4	21	4	6	11	15	8	30	17	27	15	18	12	38	42	·09

Taking the blind by age the highest figure returned in the City is between the ages of forty and fifty, and in the Suburbs over 60 years.

The number of blind too as in the case of persons of unsound mind seems to be small compared with the total population, and indeed this appears to be the case as regards the other infirmities also. In connection with infirmities the accuracy of the figures recorded by Enumerators is open to question. It is not at all uncommon to meet with gangs of six or a dozen blind persons being led about the bazaars for the purpose of imploring charity, and makes one think that numbers of this unfortunate class have escaped the notice of the Enumerators, who probably devoted most of their attention to the inhabitants of houses, thus omitting many of the blind paupers who dwell anywhere and everywhere in the bazaars, wherever they can find a shelter from the weather. But so far as the entries in the schedules of cases which had come under the observation of the Enumerators are concerned, no mistake could have possibly occurred, as none of them could have been so wanting in intelligence as to overlook cases of blindness.

The omission to return the correct number of blind would also seem to have occurred in instances where schedules had to be

made over to heads of families for the purpose of being filled up, as in these blind persons are rarely to be found inserted. There is no doubt there has been an unwillingness on the part of the people here generally to furnish information not only in cases of blindness, but as regards all the other infirmities.

Blindness may be assigned to various causes; in some cases it may be attributed to the effects of small-pox, while in others to bad treatment or rather neglect of diseases of the eye. A system of vaccination has long since been introduced by His Highness' Government, and is in force in Hyderabad for years back; doubtless this has diminished the number of cases of blindness where small-pox is said to be the cause.

At the age of forty years most cases of blindness may be attributed to disease, but of those which occur after the next decade not a few may possibly be assigned to the effects of old age and the hard life led by the sufferers.

Deaf-mutes in the City.

102. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes returned in the City among Mohammadans and Hindus according to sex, the total being forty-seven :—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	30	20	10	·06
Mohammadans	17	11	6	·02
Total.....	47	31	16	·03

Deaf-mutes are found in the City to be more numerous among Hindus than in Mohammadans.

In the City the percentage of deaf-mutes amongst Mohammadans is ·02 per cent. and amongst Hindus ·06. There is one deaf-mute to every 2,627 of the population, and amongst males one in every 1,968, and one in every 3,915 females.

Deaf-mutes in the Suburbs.

103. The Suburbs return a much larger number of deaf-mutes than the City, for while there are 47 or ·03 per cent. in the City the

number recorded in the Suburbs is 116 or 0·05 per cent.; of these 72 are Hindus, 38 Mohammadans, 5 Christians, and 1 Parsi.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	72	45	27	·04
Mohammadans	38	27	11	·05
Christians	5	3	2	·04
Parsis.....	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	116	76	40	·05

It will be seen that in the Suburbs as in the City a large number of deaf-mutes are to be found among the Hindu community. Secunderabad alone returns 22 amongst this class.

There is thus in the Suburbs one deaf-mute to every 1,993 of the population; and as to sex one in every 1,585 males and one in every 2,769 females.

Table of deaf-mutes by age.

104. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in the City and Suburbs according to age and the proportion they bear to total population :—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total Population.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	47	31	16	...	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	10	...	7	9	3	3	1	...	...	3	·03
Suburbs	116	76	40	...	1	11	5	7	2	7	2	12	7	12	5	9	8	8	5	10	5	·05
Total.....	163	107	56	...	1	14	6	14	2	7	2	22	7	19	14	12	11	9	5	10	8	·04

In the City there are no deaf-mutes among Hindus under the age of 5 years, while 6 are returned among Mohammadans. The highest figure among Hindus is found in age between 20 and 23, and in Mohammadans 11 are shown between the ages of 30 and 40.

In the Suburbs the larger number of deaf-mutes is found to occur after 20 years of age among Hindus, and amongst Mohammadans between fifth and tenth year, and strange to say again between the ages of thirty and forty.

Deaf-mutism is understood to be the result of various causes. The offspring of marriages of consanguinity is often, it is said, found to be afflicted with this infirmity. Moral and physical causes also may, to a great extent, be attributed to the spread of this infirmity.

Lepers in the City.

105. Compared with the number of persons afflicted with the other infirmities which are treated of here the number of lepers in the City is small. Only 20 or ·01 per cent. on total population have been returned, of whom 11 or ·02 per cent. are Hindus, 8 males and 3 females, and 9 Mohammadans or ·01 per cent., 4 of whom are males and 5 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	11	8	3	·009
Mohammadans	9	4	5	·007
Total.....	20	12	8	·061

Lepers in the Suburbs.

106. In the Suburbs the total number of lepers is higher than in the City. The number enumerated in the Suburbs is 53 or ·02 per cent. on the population. Of these 32 or ·02 per cent. are Hindus, 19 males and 13 females, the Mohammadans number 20 or ·01 per cent., 14 males and 6 females, and the remaining one is a Christian.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus	32	19	13	·013
Mohammadans	20	14	6	·007
Christians	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	53	34	19	·022

There is thus in the City 1 leper to every 6,183 of the population, 1 to every 13,741 females. In the Suburbs there is 1 leper to every 4,363 of the population, and 1 to every 12,173 females.

In the enumeration of lepers also, the figures returned cannot, I think, be considered thoroughly trustworthy, for in addition to the reasons assigned in para. 10 it is possible that Enumerators generally included in the schedules such persons only in whom they saw the disease had fully developed itself, omitting others who, though in the first stage of the complaint, show no visible symptoms of it on their persons.

Lepers in the City and Suburbs.

107. The following statement shows the number of lepers returned in the City and Suburbs according to age and percentage on the total population :—

	Total Both Sexes.			Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.		15		20		30		40		50		60		Over 60.		Percentage on total Population.
	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
City	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	·01
Suburbs	53	34	19	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	6	4	11	1	4	5	6	5	·02
Total.....	73	46	27	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	1	7	2	9	5	12	2	5	8	6	7	·02

From the above it will be seen that in the City there are no persons afflicted with leprosy under the age of 15, while in the Suburbs the disease will be found to have shown itself in a person of younger years, as 1 is returned to be suffering from it in age below 5 years.

Leprosy is a loathsome disease, and its propagation and spread are attributed by medical authorities to numerous causes. Some assign it to unwholesome food, impure water, want of cleanliness, &c. Others consider it to be due to the action of certain organisms which find their way into the blood, bad food, &c., only favouring its development to a great extent. Medical researches have possibly discovered other causes also, but there is no doubt that the propagation of the disease is generally caused by the transmission of the hereditary taint by intermarriage of lepers and in some cases by infection.

APPENDICES.

COMPARATIVE

Districts.	Relative Distribution Per Cent. of each Religion					
	Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Jains.	
	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
Bidar	88·0	7·9	11·5	9·8	·1	10·7
Nander	91·4	7·8	8·3	6·7	·1	12·1
Naldrug	91·4	5·5	8·6	5·0	·3	23·1
Total Western Division.	90·2	21·2	9·4	21·5	·2	45·9
Elgandal	96·1	10·3	3·9	4·0	.....	.....
Indur	92·9	5 8	6·9	4·2	.....	·1
Medak	90·0	2·9	10·0	3·3	.....	.....
Sirpur Tandur	96·6	2·3	3·9	0·9	.....	.....
Total Northern Division.	93·9	21·3	6·2	12·4	.....	·1
Aurangabad	88·8	7·2	10·7	8·5	·2	22·7
Parbhani	91·1	6·2	7·8	4·9	·2	14·7
Birh	92·2	5·8	7·8	4·5	·1	10·1
Total N.-W. Division.	90·7	19·2	8·8	17·9	·2	47·5
Khammam	95·4	7·2	4·5	3·4	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul	91·3	6·2	8·3	4·9	.....	.....
Nalgunda	95·1	5·3	4·8	2·5	.....	.....
Total Eastern Division.	93·9	18·7	5 9	10·8	.....	.....
Gulbarga	86·4	4·5	13·4	6·9	·03	1·8
Lingsugur	91·7	3·4	7·6	2·9	·08	3·3
Raichur	91·4	3·3	8·6	2·9	·01	·6
Shorapur	88·6	2·8	11·2	3·6	·02	·7
Total Southern Division.	89·5	14·0	10·2	16·3	·003	6·4
Atraf-Balda	88·4	3·4	11·3	4·6	.....	·1
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	53·6	2·2	42·9	16·5	.....	.....
Grand Total...		100·0		100·0	.....	100·0

TABLE OF RELIGIONS.

(a) Total Population of District (b) Professing the Religion.							
Sikhs.		Christians.		Parsis.		Jews.	
(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
·02	4·0	.....	.....	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	30·0	.....	.....	.....	·6	.....	.....
.....	.....	·009	·3	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·04	34·4	·009	·3	.....	2·6	.....	.....
·02	6·2	.....	·10	.....	.....	.....	.....
·05	8·6	.....	.....	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	2·0	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....
·005	·3	.....	·05	.....	.....	.....	.....
·024	17·1	.....	·12	·0007	3·0	.....	.....
·04	9·4	·09	5·0	·01	20·4	.....	.....
·01	2·2	·02	1·1	.....	·5	.....	.....
·02	3·1	·01	·4	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	14·7	·04	6·5	·004	23·9	.....	.....
·02	3·8	·003	·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	3·8	·002	·08	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	.....	·006	·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	7·6	·004	·38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	2·1	·009	6·6	.....	2·1
·006	·6	·02	·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
·01	1·6	·06	1·5	·002	2·0	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	1·3	·002	1·7	.....	.....
·004	2·4	·05	5·4	·004	10·3	.....	2·1
·1	13·9	·1	4·3	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	9·9	3·1	83·0	·1	69·2	·01	97·9
	100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0

COMPARATIVE

PART

Showing the Distribution by Condition of Persons

[The entries under each age-period should be read

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		Distribution of 10,000 Persons							
		0—9		10—		15—		20—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Single	9,723	8,617	8,146	2,733	5,413	628	2,668	292
	Married	267	1,345	1,779	6,975	4,415	8,873	7,063	8,923
	Widowed	10	38	75	292	172	499	269	785
Mohammadans	Single	9,726	9,402	9,076	5,838	7,583	1,713	5,012	635
	Married	265	566	885	3,988	2,318	7,874	4,773	8,601
	Widowed	9	32	39	174	99	413	215	764
Jains	Single	9,546	8,167	7,767	2,500	4,306	525	2,268	543
	Married	432	1,752	2,063	7,159	5,405	9,074	7,365	8,760
	Widowed	22	81	170	341	289	401	367	697
Christians	Single	9,906	9,851	9,597	8,901	9,012	4,234	8,230	1,751
	Married	94	136	403	1,084	969	5,594	1,671	7,776
	Widowed	...	13	...	15	19	172	99	473
Parsis	Single	10,000	10,000	9,302	7,916	8,214	2,812	3,429	800
	Married	...	...	698	2,084	1,786	6,875	6,571	9,200
	Widowed	...	...	...	...		313	...	...
Sikhs	Single	9,433	8,633	7,379	5,143	6,429	1,406	4,526	1,111
	Married	567	1,328	2,621	4,571	3,571	7,969	5,263	8,282
	Widowed	...	39	...	286	...	625	211	607

TABLE.

A.

at each Age-period with reference to Marriage.

vertically for each sex and religion].

OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,079	188	504	164	309	127	259	103	231	78
8,532	8,572	8,932	7,418	8,764	5,254	8,226	3,250	7,360	1,383
389	1,240	564	2,418	927	4,619	1,515	6,647	2,409	8,539
2,449	428	1,096	312	618	215	453	169	409	232
7,182	8,359	8,362	7,381	8,554	5,298	8,208	3,269	7,458	1,578
369	1,213	542	2,307	828	4,487	1,339	6,562	2,133	8,190
1,467	402	1,344	482	559	43	298	153	149	29
7,878	8,618	7,935	7,819	8,212	6,357	6,556	2,950	4,701	765
655	980	721	1,699	1,229	3,600	3,143	6,897	5,150	9,206
7,186	1,094	4,493	764	1,347	470	764	598	583	644
2,681	8,349	5,204	7,755	7,730	5,256	7,835	3,461	6,583	1,631
133	557	303	1,481	923	4,274	1,401	5,941	2,834	7,725
1,765	909	1,216	556	834	555	322	.....	.....	909
8,235	9,091	8,378	8,889	8,750	7,222	7,742	7,500	8,571	3,637
.....	.....	406	555	416	2,223	1,936	2,500	1,429	5,454
2,902	202	1,541	131	1,036	.....	1,151	.....	1,215	.....
6,735	9,292	7,911	8,235	8,153	5,800	7,122	3,285	6,822	2,500
863	506	548	1,634	811	4,200	1,727	6,715	1,963	7,500

COMPARATIVE

PART

Showing the Distribution by Age

[The entries opposite each item in the first column

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		Distribution of 10,000							
		0—9		10—		15—		20—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Single	5,727	8,475	2,283	1,019	963	181	489	102
	Married	137	705	434	1,385	683	1,363	1,127	1,669
	Widowed	55	55	201	158	290	209	471	402
Mohammadans	Single	4,603	7,304	2,217	1,738	1,227	386	857	186
	Married	132	319	226	861	392	1,256	850	1,824
	Widowed	50	44	102	89	175	161	409	385
Jains	Single	5,259	7,955	1,953	987	909	182	641	237
	Married	167	676	366	1,112	804	1,298	1,466	1,497
	Widowed	48	81	169	139	241	150	409	313
Christians	Single	2,762	5,940	1,231	2,175	884	919	1,865	373
	Married	59	101	119	325	218	1,491	865	2,037
	Widowed	...	29	...	15	39	146	473	393
Parsis	Single	3,910	6,000	2,565	2,111	1,474	1,000	769	223
	Married	...	...	146	373	243	1,642	1,122	1,717
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...
Sikhs	Single	4,305	7,391	1,458	1,806	980	301	1,172	368
	Married	208	640	417	905	439	961	1,098	1,544
	Widowed	...	54	...	103	...	217	444	326

TABLE.

B.

of Persons of each Condition.

should be read horizontally across the page].

PERSONS OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
233	61	173	81	72	42	35	23	25	16
1,598	1,485	2,655	1,931	1,754	939	949	375	663	148
799	588	1,842	1,723	2,038	2,259	1,916	2,099	2,388	2,507
487	116	363	131	142	64	59	33	45	42
1,491	1,643	2,892	2,253	2,051	1,145	1,123	460	843	209
800	568	1,961	1,674	2,075	2,306	1,921	2,196	2,516	2,577
397	179	579	338	183	24	55	46	24	12
1,499	1,514	2,411	2,154	1,895	1,294	851	340	541	115
699	452	1,229	1,228	1,590	1,924	2,290	2,086	3,325	3,627
1,813	213	1,189	190	177	82	43	52	26	56
1,547	1,996	3,149	2,376	2,322	1,128	1,048	371	673	175
718	422	1,713	1,441	2,590	2,911	1,753	2,023	2,709	2,620
385	222	577	222	256	222	64	...	.....	111
1,366	1,492	3,024	2,388	2,050	970	1,171	1,119	878	299
.....	...	2,142	1,112	1,429	2,232	4,286	2,777	2,143	3,333
764	67	614	67	313	.....	...	...	176	.....
1,427	1,732	2,537	2,373	1,987	1,092	433	433	801	320
778	272	1,778	1,359	2,000	2,283	2,667	2,554	2,333	2,772

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASTE.

Showing the relative Strength and Distribution of the main Sub-divisions of each Race in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marattwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
A. HINDUS (86,47,863) ...	.....	402	436	141	21
Class I. Brahmins (2·9 p. c.)...	.....	454	349	142	55
Class II. Rajputs (6·0 p. c.) ...	.....	422	245	154	179
Class III. Writers (0·16 p. c.) ...					
Kayasth ...	23·07	118	111	43	728
Khatri ...	76·01	332	306	258	104
Parbhu ...	0·9	559	.....	236	205
Class IV. Traders (5·9 p. c.) ...					
Bhatia ...	0·1	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Lingayet ...	18·3	346	222	428	4
Marwari ...	7·9	835	34	20	111
Wani ...	73·7	613	52	332	3

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marátwári.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class V. Artisans (11·3 p. c.).					
Beldar	0·6	519	139	342	...
Burud	1·4	203	674	107	16
Chambhar	45·6	91	888	8	13
Chittari	0·08	69	713	67	151
Durji or Meri.....	3·1	295	570	96	39
Dhor	1·5	883	19	96	2
Gaondi	3·0	348	467	79	6
Ghisadi	0·1	835	9	151	5
Jeengur	0·5	479	222	293	6
Kasar	2·1	553	361	80	6
Kasi or Stonecutter ...	0·1	8	992	...	...
Khati or Lohar	5·7	305	566	122	7
Kumbhar	9·3	335	539	118	8
Mochi	0·2	32	437	289	242
Odeor Maimar	0·1	411	344	44	201
Ootari	0·09	898	53	46	3
Pathrot	0·05	870	17	113	...
Patvaikari	0·07	292	431	270	9
Sonar	9·1	366	498	110	26
Sutar	10·1	401	428	154	17
Tambatkar	0·09	673	165	151	11
Tarkasi	0·005	1,000	.....	...	...
Teli	6·9	603	226	165	6

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class VI. Agriculturists (31·3 p. c.)					
Aher ...	0·1	701	129	66	104
Bari ...	0·02	966	15	13	6
Bhandari ...	0·01	775	225	.....	.....
Brahmanjai ..	0·03	991	.....	9	.....
Elma ...	2·3	370	575	54	1
Gondelhi ...	0·1	877	9	111	3
Kachi ...	0·02	8	11	3	978
Kalal ...	8·6	48	891	53	8
Kapulu ...	2·4	.....	992	.....	8
Kanadi ...	1·5	632	71	289	8
Koli ...	7·8	396	196	400	8
Kunbi ...	61·3	662	243	91	4
Lodhi ...	0·1	99	166	9	723
Mali	3·1	914	50	34	2
Naidu ...	0·1	12	.....	681	307
Reddy ...	0·2	67	334	582	17
Telinga ...	12·1	8	854	67	71

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class VII. Shepherds (8·6 p. c.)					
Dhangar ...	58·1	432	239	314	15
Gaoli ...	25·6	27	922	40	11
Gurao ...	3·2	532	283	184	1
Wanjari ...	13·1	900	996	4	...
Class VIII. Fishers (1·7 p. c.)					
Bhoi ...	...	144	778	44	34
Class XI. Personal Servants (4·1 p. c.)					
Hujjam or Mahali	27·3	395	452	126	27
Mutrasi ...	28·4	6	973	2	19
Pareet ...	44·3	181	689	121	9
Class X. Minor Professions (0·12 p. c.)					
Bahurupi ...	1·8	141	778	...	81
Bhat ...	63·2	132	767	85	16
Bhand ...	0·1	1,000	...	...	...
Budbudki ...	8·5	421	219	360	...
Domari ...	15·7	290	459	251	...
Garpugari ...	0·07	1,000	...	...	...
Kanchain ...	10·8	16	354	545	85

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marathwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class XI. Devotees, &c. (0·3 p. c.)					
Bairagi ...	18·6	880	69	18	13
Gossain ...	78·7	852	81	31	36
Josi ...	2·6	710	60	190	40
Sadhu ...	0·02	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Class XII. Depressed Castes (13·0 p. c.)					
Mahar ...	71·8	448	417	96	39
Mang ...	28·1	555	168	264	13
Mehtar ...	0·04	448	151	200	201
Class XIII. Labourers and Miscellaneous (2·4 p. c.)					
Bered ...	62·5	15	6	979	.....
Hamali ...	0·05	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Pardesi ...	9·2	946	23	9	22
Purbhya ...	0·7	362	441	30	167
Rathor ...	0·2	278	25	162	535
Wadari ...	27·8	150	563	277	10

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
B.—Aboriginal Castes (2,45,318).					
Andh ...	3·2	994	6	.....	.....
Banjara ...	2·5	539	248	165	48
Balsontosh ...	0·1	.....	970	30	.....
Bhil ...	3·5	975	25	.....	.....
Bynadu ...	0·5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Chenchula ...	0·9	.....	998	2	.....
Dasri ...	2·1	41	788	153	18
Erikalawad ...	4·0	.....	965	26	9
Gond ...	16·1	27	971	1	1
Gosanghi ...	0·02	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kaikadi ...	2·9	551	130	301	18
Katipapulu ...	0·05	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolam ...	0·5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolati ...	0·7	492	28	332	148
Korku ...	0·05	.....	246	8	746
Koya ...	18·5	25	975	.....	.....
Kunchevala ...	0·1	205	.....	795	.....
Lambani ...	34·7	237	649	114	.....
Mandulavaru.	0·03	.....	821	179	.....
Mushtavad ...	5·9	.....	822	178	.....
Pardhi ...	0·8	520	105	369	6
Pardhan ...	1·0	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Pichikuntla ...	1·3	.....	966	34	.....
Pusala ...	0·2	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Ramosi ...	0·02	102	.....	510	388
Yanadulu ...	0·07	.....	1,000	.....	.....

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	Territorial Distribution of 1,000 Persons.			
		Marátawári.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
C.—Mohammadans (9,25,929).					
Shaikh ...	52·3	357	295	158	190
Syed ...	9·7	270	252	160	318
Mogul ...	1·6	287	174	130	409
Pathan ...	6·6	474	211	77	137

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH PLACES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

[*Read vertically this Table shows the distribution of* 10,000 *diagonally from the upper left corner, it shows the relative*

BIRTH-PLACE.	Bidar.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Sarpur Tandur.	Aurangabad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bidar	9,531	61	127	3	34	11	6	2
Nander	76	9,485	16	...	77	2	9	9
Naldrug	54	10	9,046	...	1	...	3	6
Elgandal	...	1	3	9,781	41	82	48	...
Indur	36	142	5	49	9,701	73	237	14
Medak	8	1	9	27	44	9,686	4	1
Sarpur Tandur	1	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	...
Aurangabad	23	9	24	1	4	4	7	9,181
Parbhani	10	169	3	...	6	1	18	106
Birh	41	35	197	...	25	...	3	175
Khammam	...	...	...	81	4	24	3	...
Nagar Karnul	1	1	1	3	3	20	1	...
Nalgunda	...	1	...	21	15	14	...	...
Gulbarga	104	5	51	...	4	...	4	3
Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raichar	5	...	1	...	3	...	11	3
Shorapur	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrafa Balda	...	...	9	5	4	47	...	...
Hyderabad	7	7	7	20	7	21	10	49
Berar	3	4	...	...	1	...	10	77
Bengal Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bombay Presidency	70	25	473	2	7	6	151	305
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	9
Central Provinces	1	1	...	...	1	...	422	14
Madras Presidency	...	1	1	7	1	4	1	5
N. W. P. Oudh	4	5	1	..	2	1	...	16
The Punjab	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rajpootana	9	15	22	...	1	...	...	20
Afghanistan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arabia	1	8	...	...	2	3	2	3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tartary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rest of Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not returned	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	9

OF BIRTH-PLACES.

population of each district according to Birth-place. Read strength of the Indigenous population of each district.]

Parbhani.	Birh.	Khammam.	Nagar Karnul.	Nalgunda.	Gulbarga.	Lingsugur.	Raichur.	Shorapur.	Atraf-Balda.	Hyderabad.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	59	...	3	...	169	1	1	14	8	57
255	15	...	4	...	11	.....	1	25	7	19
12	20	...	.....	...	30	.....	.....	17	1	8
...	...	22	4	11	1	.....	1	5	40	28
17	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	16	7	53
...	...	7	1	3	1	.....	3	3	63	60
...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	106	...	1	...	15	9	2	5	49	84
9,186	46	...	.....	...	11	3	1	2	13	9
87	9,372	...	1	...	8	.....	1	2	19	21
...	...	9,740	4	90	1	.....	5	27	10	18
...	5	4	9,612	12	22	2	11	34	47	55
1	...	66	70	9,780	.....	.....	5	.....	62	24
5	2	...	11	1	9,538	16	20	152	4	43
3	...	...	1	...	.....	8,903	206	86	1	2
11	...	1	16	...	29	231	9,127	125	2	13
...	...	...	15	...	24	44	76	9,177	.....	12
68	...	1	168	43	1	.....	.....	.....	9,254	36
41	16	6	9	11	21	91	56	11	320	7,698
...	9	...	.....	...	3	4	.....	1	14	2
47	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
...	241	...	2	...	73	463	143	231	8	66
3	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2	3	...	.....	...	4	.....	1	.....	3	64
11	1	148	15	47	10	206	280	5	.....	659
1	6	1	1	...	3	22	.....	1	29	151
27	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	58
...	22	...	.....	...	3	3	57	.....	2	142
1	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
...	1	2	7	...	7	2	1	6	.....	86
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
39	...	...	52	...	7	.....	.....	55	.....	404

Statement showing the Number of Cultivators, their Sons, Maktas in H. H. the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Cultivators and their					
	Khalsa.			Jagirs and Maktas.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bidar	1,26,006	5,121	1,31,127	27,067	130	27,197
Nander	1,19,336	1,979	1,21,315	27,531	180	27,711
Naldrug	89,707	2,874	92,581	8,965	1,092	10,057
Elgandal	72,161	19,917	92,078	24,767	6,908	31,675
Indur	63,260	2,167	64,427	28,855	59	28,914
Medak	26,072	12,406	38,478	7,615	3,587	11,202
Sarpur Tandur	33,502	295	33,797	5,509	3	5,512
Aurangabad	99,377	20,154	1,19,531	35,856	7,339	43,195
Parbhani	99,519	1,643	1,01,162	19,438	497	19,935
Birh	78,757	4,519	83,276	24,053	1,813	25,866
Khammam	76,067	24,592	1,00,659	8,521	2,602	11,123
Nagar Karnul	40,201	22,573	62,774	19,993	11,378	81,371
Nalgunda	47,343	29,872	77,215	11,886	6,428	18,314
Gulbarga	47,013	1,520	48,533	23,945	878	24,823
Lingsugur	25,072	13,198	38,270	46,686	17,744	64,430
Raichur	37,166	13,236	50,402	14,043	5,711	19,754
Shorapur	37,465	461	37,926	17,662	59	17,721
Atraf-Balda	21,228	8,504	29,787	14,528	7,211	21,739
Hyderabad ... City	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ... Suburbs	748	506	1,254	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	11,89,012	1,85,618	13,24,630	8,66,920	78,619	4,40,539

Servants, and Agricultural Labourers in Khalsa, Jagirs and Nizam's Dominions.

Sons.			Cultivators' servants in Khalsa, Jagirs and Maktas.			Agricultural labourers in Khalsa, Jagirs and Maktas.		
Total.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,53,073	5,251	1,58,324	877	.....	877	167	22	189
1,46,867	2,159	1,49,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98,672	3,966	1,02,638	231	.....	231	167	.....	167
96,928	26,825	1,23,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,115	2,226	93,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,687	15,993	49,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,011	298	39,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,35,233	27,493	1,62,726	.....	.....	.....	94	1,101	1,195
1,18,957	2,140	1,21,097	55	.....	55	.....	5	5
1,02,810	6,332	1,09,142	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	329
84,588	27,194	1,11,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,194	33,951	94,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,229	36,300	95,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,958	2,398	73,356	382	.....	382	.....	32	32
71,758	30,942	1,02,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51,209	18,947	70,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,127	520	55,647	37	.....	37	20	.....	20
35,751	15,775	51,526	.....	.....	.....	45	185	230
17	21	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
748	506	1,254	45	.....	45	132	77	209
15,05,932	2,59,237	17,65,169	1,627	.....	1,627	954	1,422	2,376

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE

PART A,

The accompanying two tables show the State of Instruction in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's

District and Division.	Average distribution according									
	Total.				Hindus.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar	1·2	3·8	95·0	20·2	1·1	3·6	95·3	1·5	4·4	94·1
Nander	0·7	3·3	96·0	25·5	0·6	3·2	96·2	0·7	2·8	96·5
Naldrug	1·3	4·0	94·7	18·7	1·2	4·1	94·7	1·3	3·1	95·6
Total Western Division.	1·1	3·7	95·2	21·5	0·9	3·7	95·4	1·2	3·4	95·4
Elgandal	1·3	4·1	94·6	18·5	1·3	4·0	94·7	1·8	5·3	92·9
Indur	1·0	3·8	95·2	20·8	1·0	3·8	95·2	1·0	3·5	95·5
Medak	2·3	6·1	91·6	11·8	2·1	6·2	91·7	4·0	5·4	90·6
Sarpur Tandur	0·4	2·1	97·5	39·1	0·3	2·1	97·6	0·9	3·9	95·2
Total Northern Division.	1·2	4·1	94·7	22·5	1·2	4·0	94·8	1·9	4·6	93·5
Aurangabad	1·1	4·7	94·2	17·1	1·0	4·5	94·5	1·7	5·2	93·1
Parbhani	0·8	3·1	96·1	25·6	0·7	3·0	96·3	2·1	4·6	93·3
Birh	0·9	3·9	95·2	20·6	0·9	3·8	95·3	1·4	5·0	93·6
Total N.-W. Division.	0·9	3·9	95·2	21·1	0·9	3·7	95·4	1·8	4·9	93·3
Khammam	1·1	4·5	94·4	17·6	1·1	4·5	94·4	1·5	4·6	93·9
Nagar Karnul	1·4	6·1	92·5	13·3	1·4	6·2	92·4	1·5	4·8	93·7
Nalgunda	0·9	4·7	94·4	17·7	0·9	4·6	94·5	2·0	5·7	92·3
Total Eastern Division.	1·1	5·1	93·8	16·2	1·2	5·1	93·7	1·6	5·1	93·3
Gulbarga	1·7	6·1	92·2	12·7	1·5	5·8	92·7	2·8	7·6	89·6
Lingsugur	1·5	6·0	92·5	13·2	1·3	6·0	92·7	3·8	7·1	89·1
Raichur	1·8	4·0	94·2	17·4	1·6	4·0	94·4	3·2	4·6	92·2
Shorapur	1·5	3·7	94·8	18·4	1·4	3·9	94·7	1·6	3·0	95·4
Total Southern Division.	1·6	4·9	93·5	15·4	1·5	4·9	93·6	2·8	5·6	91·6
Atraf-Palda	1·6	6·7	91·7	11·9	1·5	6·6	91·9	2·4	7·0	90·6
Hyderabad	4·4	19·3	76·3	4·2	3·1	17·3	79·6	5·5	18·5	76·0
Total H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	1·8	6·8	91·4	16·1	1·4	6·5	92·1	2·5	7·0	90·5

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

MALES.

male and female population of the various castes of H. H. the Dominions.

to instruction of 100 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4·3	18·4	77·3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	2·8	97·2
1·1	4·0	94·9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·3	18·0	80·7
2·0	7·0	91·0	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	*	*	*
2·4	9·8	87·8	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	0·7	10·4	88·9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	56·7	43·3
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4·8	42·4	52·8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·7	33·0	65·3
4·1	23·4	72·5	12·1	40·4	47·5	15·4	43.6	41·0	1·0	18·7	80·3
2·7	11·2	86·1	6·0	32·1	61·9	*	*	*	13·4	19·2	67·4
7·1	19·4	73·5	0·0	23·3	76·7	*	*	*	14·1	17·6	68·3
4·6	18·1	77·3	6·1	31·9	62·0	15·4	43·6	41·0	9·5	18·5	72·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
3·6	14·3	82·1	3·4	54·2	42·4	7·0	65·5	27·5	*	*	*
1·4	4·9	93·7	16·2	54·0	29·8	*	*	*	*	*	*
8·3	20·8	70·9	14·8	52·6	32·6	*	*	*	14·7	23·5	61·8
0·0	8·7	91·3	0·0	1·0	99·0	*	*	*	*	*	*
3·8	12·2	84·5	8·6	40·5	50·9	7·0	65·5	27·5	14·7	23·8	61·8
*	*	*	16·0	48·0	36·0	*	*	*	3·8	8·3	87·9
*	*	*	11·7	57·7	80·6	14·6	56·7	28·7	0·9	15·9	83·2
3·4	13·4	83·2	8·8	41·1	50·1	12·3	55·3	32 4	4·6	15 6	79·8

* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.

PART B,

District and Division.	Average Distribution according									
	Total.				Hindus.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar	0·00	0·00	100·00	278·24	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Nander	0·00	0·00	100·00	307·97	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Naldrug	0·00	0·00	100·00	375·45	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Total Western Division	0·00	0·00	100·00	320·55	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Elgandal	0·01	0·05	99·94	17·22	0·01	0·04	99·95	0·04	0·01	99·95
Indur	0·00	0·00	100 00	11 73	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·00	0.00	100·00
Medak	0·01	0·06	99·93	13·21	0·01	0·06	99·93	0·01	0·13	99·86
Sarpur Tandur	0·00	0·91	99·99	58·89	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·09	0·09	99·91
Total Northern Division	0·01	0·03	99·96	25·26	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·01	0·06	99·93
Aurangabad	0·02	0·04	99·94	11·21	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·09	0·08	99·83
Parbhani	0·00	0·01	99·99	38·39	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·09	0·09	99·82
Birh	0·00	0·01	99·99	62·19	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·07	0·06	99·87
Total N.-W. Division.	0·01	0·02	99·97	37·26	0·00	0·01	99·99	0·08	0·07	99·85
Khammam	0·00	0·03	99·97	26·06	0·00	0·03	99·97	0·00	0·05	99·95
Nagar Karnul	0·01	0·08	99·91	10·00	0·01	0·09	99·90	0·03	0·05	99·92
Nalgunda	0·01	0·04	99·95	17·68	0·01	0·04	99·95	0·04	0·13	99·83
Total Eastern Division	0·01	0·05	99·94	17·91	0·01	0·05	99·94	0·03	0·07	99·90
Gulbarga	0·06	0·10	99·84	6·26	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·31	0 37	99·32
Lingsugur	0·00	0·00	100·00	102·47	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·03	0·01	99·96
Raichur	0·02	0·05	99·93	12·82	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·03	0·03	99·94
Shorapur	0·00	0·00	100.00	129·28	0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	0·00	100·00
Total Southern Division	0·02	0·04	99·94	62·70	0·01	0·03	99·96	0·12	0·13	99·75
Atraf-Balda	0·04	0·12	99·84	5·89	0·01	0·07	99·92	0·11	0·16	99·73
Hyderabad	0·50	1·10	98·40	62	0·16	0·52	99·32	0·29	0·62	99·09
Total H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	0·03	0·19	99·72	67·16	0·03	0·11	99·86	0·10	0·16	99·74

FEMALES.

to instruction of 100 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Pupil.	Literate.	Illiterate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100 00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	10·62	15·94	73·44	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0.00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	6·66	20·00	73·34	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	7·41	92·59	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·76	14·45	79·79	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0 00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	00·0	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	40·50	53·72	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	8·85	15·38	80·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	13·46	30·77	55·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	2·13	97·17	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	22·19	72·03	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	13·31	30·58	56·11	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	9·43	21·48	69·09	3·75	34·37	61·88	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	2·00	100·00	8·57	22·17	69·26	5·72	35·54	58·83	0·00	0·00	100·00

* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.

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